All dollar amounts in thousands

Activity: Park Management
Subactivity: Resource Stewardship

Subactivity Summary

Program Components	FY 2004 Enacted	FY 2005 Estimate	FY 2006			Change From 2005 (+/-)
			Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Natural Resources Research Support	9,414	9,250	+84	0	9,334	+84
Natural Resources Management	178,409	187,048	+2,793	+676	190,517	+3,469
Everglades Restoration and Research*	19,891	9,829	+63	0	9,892	+63
Cultural Resources Applied Research	18,109	18,382	+286	-324	18,344	-38
Cultural Resources Management	73,505	76,344	+1,747	0	78,091	+1,747
Resources Protection	45,902	47,183	+755	0	47,938	+755
Total Requirements	**345,230**	**348,036**	**+5,728**	**+352**	**354,116**	**+6,080**
Total FTE Requirements	*2,690*	*2,782*	*0*	*+41*	*2,823*	*+41*

**FY 2005 does not include $702,000 transferred from prior year NPS land acquisition balances.*

Authorization

16 USC 1 and 2 to 4	National Park Service Organic Act
16 USC 1a-1 to 1a-7	National Park System General Authorities Act
16 USC 18f	"Management of Museum Properties"
16 USC 410r-5 to r-8	Everglades National Park Protection and Expansion Act of 1989
16 USC 461 to 467	Historic Sites Act
16 USC 470	National Historic Preservation Act
16 USC 594	Chapter 4 "Protection of Timbers, and Depredations"
16 USC 1131 to 1136	Wilderness Act
16 USC 1221 to 1226	Chapter 26, "Estuarine Areas"
16 USC 1334 to 1340	Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act, as amended
Public Law 105-391	The National Parks Omnibus Management Act of 1998
Public Law 105-203	The National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Act of 1998

Mission Overview

The Resource Stewardship Subactivity supports the National Park Service mission by contributing to two fundamental goals for the National Park Service: 1) Natural and cultural resources and associated values are protected, restored, and maintained in good condition and managed within their broader ecosystem and cultural context; and, 2) The National Park Service contributes to knowledge about natural and cultural resources and associated values so that management decisions about resources and visitors are based on adequate scholarly and scientific information. These two goals directly support the Department of the Interior Strategic Plan goal to "Protect the Nation's natural, cultural and heritage resources."

Subactivity Overview

As a steward of the Nation's natural and cultural heritage, the primary responsibility of the National Park Service is to preserve and protect park resources and values. To carry out this stewardship responsibility, the Service implements programs that encompass a broad range of research, operational, and educational activities. NPS inventories, evaluates, documents, preserves, protects, monitors, maintains, and interprets the natural and cultural resources at 388 park units and many affiliated areas. Park Service stewardship helps to perpetuate resources and allows for their continued appreciation, understanding, and enjoyment. Resource stewardship subactivities consist of the following areas of responsibility:

Natural Resources Stewardship
- Obtain research essential for monitoring environmental quality and managing the natural resources in our national parks. Support parks by providing knowledge gained through obtaining research for resource managers, responsive technical assistance, continuing education for park personnel, and cost-effective research programs that address complex landscape-level management issues. Partners include EPA, USGS, Cooperative Ecosystem Studies Units around the country, universities, and other Federal and State agencies.
- Manage the natural resources in the National Park System by protecting threatened and endangered species habitat, managing species of special management concern, controlling exotic invasive plants and animals, and restoring disturbed lands. The program also conducts systematic inventorying and monitoring (I&M) of park vital signs through the organization of 32 geographic I&M networks. The program contributes to the preservation of natural scenery, wildlife, vegetation, air and water quality, geologic resources, and ecosystems.

Everglades Restoration and Research
- Implements projects that are essential to the restoration of the natural ecological systems affecting Big Cypress National Preserve, Biscayne National Park, and Everglades National Park. Projects include feasibility studies, pilot projects for seepage management and in-ground reservoirs, and restoration projects.

Cultural Resources Stewardship
- Includes applied research aimed at preserving cultural resources. Provides detailed, systematic data about resources and their preservation and protection needs.
- Preserve and protect the sites, buildings, and objects that define our national heritage. Identify, document, and commemorate the people, events, and locations of that heritage. Covers prehistoric and historic archeological sites and structures, ethnographic resources, cultural landscapes, and all museum collections.

Resources Protection
- Protect natural and cultural resources from deprivation due to intentional or unintended damage to resources. Includes protecting threatened and endangered species, archeological sites, historical sites, paleontological objects, and subsistence resources.

Subactivity: **Resources Stewardship**
Program Component: **Natural Resources Research Support**

FY 2006 Base Program Overview

The Natural Resources Research Support program of the National Park Service supports the Department of the Interior's goal, "Protect the Nation’s natural, cultural and heritage resources," through air quality research, cave research as well as providing enhanced technical assistance, education, training, and planning support to NPS managers.

Management decisions that have the potential of impacting the natural resources require useful, credible, and timely information upon which to make the decision. Typically, parks do not have specific funds allocated for research, but may choose to fund individual projects in any given year. Research needs, objectives, and priorities are included in the Resource Management Plans developed for each park. A small number of Servicewide activities, such as those addressing air quality, have research components. Through the Natural Resource Challenge, the NPS has established innovative programs involving Cooperative Ecosystem Study Units and Research Learning Centers to coordinate logistical and other support for many research efforts.

At A Glance…

Natural Resource Research

- Addresses specific questions with immediate applications within the national park system.
- Longer-term research enhances overall understanding of specific park resources.
- NPS coordinates with the U.S. Geological Survey, particularly the Biological Resources Division, to obtain research needed by the NPS.

Air Quality Research Activities: The primary emphasis of this program is on visibility, a discipline not covered by the USGS/Biological Resources Discipline or not sufficiently covered by other Federal agencies. This research responds to statutory mandates to protect important scenic resources and other air quality related values in parks from being impaired by air pollution, and assists in meeting NPS responsibilities under the Clean Air Act. A significant portion of this effort is the acquisition of air quality research information in national parks, especially Class I parks and on the composition of particles in the air that cause visibility impairment. Environmental Protection Agency regional haze regulations require States to make reasonable progress towards restoration of Class I area visibility to natural conditions over a sixty-year time frame. Combined with research on the transport and transformation of air pollutants, these data help identify the regions and sources of the pollutants that cause visibility impairment in parks.

These lines of research are supplemented by additional investigations into the ecological effects of atmospheric pollutants on parks, including ecological indicators for the effects of air pollution on air quality related values under the Clean Air Act. The Western Airborne Contaminants Assessment Project (WACAP) has been initiated to determine the risk to ecosystems and food webs in western national parks from the long-range transport of airborne contaminants. It is being designed and implemented in cooperation with the Environmental Protection Agency, U.S. Geological Survey, USDA Forest Service, Oregon State University, and University of Washington. Ecological effects information assists the States in complying with the Clean Air Act and the NPS in meeting the requirements of the NPS Organic Act and Wilderness Act.

Clean Air Act

Class I Parks Criteria

- National Parks over 6,000 acres
- Wilderness Areas over 5,000 acres
- National Memorial Parks and International Parks existing on August 7, 1977

Cooperative Ecosystem Studies Units: The NPS Cooperative Ecosystem Study Units directly supports DOI's goal, "Protect the Nation's natural, cultural and heritage resources," providing enhanced technical assistance, education, training, and planning support to NPS staff and managers. A network of 17 Cooperative Ecosystem Studies Units (CESUs) has been established with leadership from the National Park Service, the U.S. Geological Survey, and other Federal agencies. These units are interdisciplinary, multi-agency partnerships, organized into broad bio-geographic areas. Each unit includes a host university, additional university and other partners, and Federal agencies. Individual CESUs are part of a national network operating under a memorandum of understanding among 13 partner Federal agencies. This national network enables the NPS to partner with other Federal agencies and the Nation's academic institutions to obtain high-quality scientific information and attract expert researchers to use parks. CESUs provide usable knowledge for resource managers, responsive technical assistance to parks, continuing education for park personnel, and cost-effective research programs. Benefits to the NPS include: a broadened scope of scientific

At A Glance…

Cooperative Ecosystem Studies Units (CESUs)

CESUs support the DOI Strategic Goal – Protect the Nation's natural, cultural and heritage resources.

An NPS coordinator – a "science broker" – duty stationed at each of 17 CESU host universities:

- Works with multiple parks and programs.
- Identifies park research, technical assistance, and education needs.
- Assists in finding project funding.
- Locates specialized expertise available from over 180 universities and other partners.

services for park managers; enhanced collaboration and coordination among the NPS, other Federal agencies, and universities to address complex landscape-level management issues; enhanced technical assistance, education, training, and planning support to NPS managers; enhanced coordination across NPS program areas; and increased workforce diversity in NPS resource management.

The 17 CESUs focusing on broad ecosystems and providing complete coverage for the United States and its Territories are:

- North Atlantic Coast
- Chesapeake Watershed
- Southern Appalachian Mountains
- South Florida/Caribbean
- Great Lakes-Northern Forest
- Gulf Coast
- California
- North and West Alaska
- Great Plains
- Colorado Plateau
- Rocky Mountains
- Great Basin
- Desert Southwest
- Pacific Northwest (incl. southeast Alaska)
- Piedmont-South Atlantic Coast
- Upper and Middle Mississippi Valley
- Hawaii-Pacific Islands

Research Learning Centers: 14 Research Learning Centers provide infrastructural resources for researchers to conduct research and exchange information for their networks of parks. Center staffs and partners communicate key research outcomes on topics including coastal ecosystems, environmental history, cultural landscapes, fire ecology, and resource stewardship to participants. Each Center is operated as a public-private partnership to optimize collaboration and leverage support needed to make scientific information available to park managers for decision-making and to share this information with the public.

At A Glance…

Learning Centers

- A research/center coordinator and education specialist, often an interdisciplinary position, is located at each center.
- Centers serve as focal points for research and information exchange for their park networks.
- All centers leverage Federal funds with partnership sources.
- At the beginning of FY 2005, a total of 14 centers have been established.

Current Research Learning Centers include:

- Schoodic Education and Research Center - Acadia NP
- Atlantic Learning Center - Cape Cod NS
- Jamaica Bay Institute - Gateway NRA
- Crown of the Continent Research Learning Center - Glacier NP
- Continental Divide Research Learning Center - Rocky Mountain NP
- Pacific Coast Science and Learning Center - Point Reyes NS
- North Coast and Cascades Research Learning Network - Ebeys Landing NHR, Fort Clatsop NMem, Fort Vancouver NHS, Mount Rainier NP, North Cascades NP, Olympic NP, and San Juan Island NHP
- Old-Growth Forest Research and Education Center - Congaree NP
- Urban Ecology Research and Learning Alliance - National Capital Region (multi-park)
- Appalachian Highlands Science Learning Center - Great Smoky Mountains NP
- Great Lakes Research and Education Center - Indiana Dunes NL
- Southern California Coast Research Learning Center - Cabrillo NM, Channel Islands NP and Santa Monica Mountains NRA
- Mammoth Cave International Center for Science and Learning - Mammoth Cave NP
- Ocean Alaska Science and Learning Center* - Kenai Fjords NP

*Not funded through Natural Resource Challenge funding, but developed in response to the Challenge.

Cave Research Program: In partnership with the State of New Mexico, through the New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology, and the City of Carlsbad, New Mexico, the NPS jointly manages the National Cave and Karst Research Institute. Founded in response to Public Laws 101-578 and 105-325, the Institute's purpose is to facilitate speleological research, foster public education and awareness, and assist land managers dealing with cave and karst resources. Final details for the jointly funded Institute's facility in Carlsbad, New Mexico, are being completed among its three partners, with construction to begin in 2005 on land donated by the City of Carlsbad.

Use of Cost and Performance Information: Natural Resources Research Support

During 2003 and 2004 the Rocky Mountains Cooperative Ecosystem Studies Unit (CESU) network of partners assisted Grand Teton National Park in assessing the effects of dam operations on park resources and combating invasive plants and invertebrates in the aquatic systems on the portion of the Snake River below Jackson Lake Dam. The Rocky Mountains CESU provided a ready means to work across agencies and institutions through enhanced collaboration to achieve common goals in a particularly cost-effective manner. One project brought knowledge from within the NPS, Bureau of Reclamation (BOR), and the operator of Jackson Lake Dam together with academic expertise from Utah State University, a partner institution in the Rocky Mountains CESU. Their focus was to conduct a comparative analysis of flows on the affected portion of the Snake River using historic photos.

Aerial photo of the Snake River below Jackson Lake Dam analyzed through this CESU collaboration.

As a direct result of the enhanced collaboration achieved through the Rocky Mountains CESU, the BOR subsequently made a first attempt to simulate “spring flood” releases from Jackson Lake Dam in an effort to improve and restore the condition of wetland and riparian habitats downstream within the park. Based on the results of this work, in a succeeding project the NPS collaborated with another Rocky Mountains CESU partner institution, the University of Wyoming, together with the BOR, USGS, and the Wyoming Game and Fish Department to assess program responsibilities among the entities to better accomplish their respective mission goals. Through this effort a long-term five-year study of the impacts of Jackson Lake Dam on biological communities along the affected portion of the Snake River in the park, to be conducted by USGS, was developed and funded.

These collaborative efforts were exceedingly cost-effective for the NPS, requiring only $25,295 in NPS funding spread over two fiscal years. This increased efficiency was afforded in part through the streamlining of administrative processes under the CESU, the reduced university overhead rate accepted by all CESU partner academic institutions, and the enhanced Federal and non-Federal cooperation encouraged through participation in the CESU.

ⓘ Find more information online about Natural Resource Research Support programs at: www.nature.nps.gov/scienceresearch/index.htm.

FY 2004 Program Performance Accomplishments

Performance on NPS strategic goals:

- Improve the health of watersheds, landscapes, and marine resources managed by the National Park Service: advanced the NPS strategy to improve the natural resource information base, resource management, and technical assistance to parks necessary for science-based decision-making to achieve the desired conditions for these resources. During FY 2003, the most recent year for which complete data is available, more than 3,000 research activities were conducted in parks - research predominately supported by non-NPS funds while providing natural resource information useful to park managers. There are no reportable performance results under this strategic goal associated with the Natural Resource Research Support program component.
- Sustain biological communities on NPS managed and influenced lands and waters in a manner consistent with obligations regarding the allocation and use of water: improved the natural resource information base, resource management, and technical assistance at the park level needed for science-based decision-making to achieve desired condition for biological communities. There are no reportable performance results under this strategic goal associated with the Natural Resource Research Support program component.

The Research Support program component provided the NPS with scientific and scholarly information necessary to develop park management activities to achieve natural resource desired conditions. The information secured through research support normally precedes the activities under the Natural Resource Management program component that produce measurable performance results. The outcomes of these activities directly supported improving the health of park watersheds, landscapes, and marine resources, and sustaining biological communities on NPS managed lands and waters. These outcomes were reported to strategic goals associated with the Natural Resource Management program component of this budget request.

Other Program Accomplishments:

- Implemented ecological effects research associated with air quality in Rocky Mountain NP, Big Bend NP, and Joshua Tree NP.
- Analyzed the first set of 2002 Yosemite Aerosol Characterization field study data in cooperation with the Colorado Plateau CESU.
- Characterized the aerosol ion composition, gas-particle partitioning of ammonia and nitric acid, and related work in collaboration with Colorado State University at selected visibility monitoring sites in Grand Canyon NP and Great Smokey Mountains NP.
- Characterized the chemical and optical properties of smoke from wildland fuels in conjunction with the U.S. Forest Service and Colorado State University in Yosemite NP.
- Determined the effects of dam operations on the hydrologic regime of the Snake River through the Rocky Mountains CESU and Utah State University by analyzing historic photos and flow data resulting in the Bureau of Reclamation's (BOR) first attempt to simulate natural spring flood releases from Jackson Lake dam at Grand Teton NP.
- Conducted remote sensing and landscape metrics integration study, through the Great Plains CESU, to quantify land use/land cover changes at Wilson's Creek NB for the 1940s, 1960s, and 1990s.
- Assessed the distribution and abundance of elkhorn coral (*Acropora palmata*) within the recently expanded boundaries of Buck Island Reef NM through the South Florida-Caribbean CESU, in collaboration with the University of Puerto Rico, to provide the basis for the park to establish long-term monitoring plots.
- Studied traditional uses at Lassen Volcanic NP, through the Great Basin CESU, to facilitate communication between the Tribes regarding the management of park lands and resources associated with traditional American Indian uses of the park.
- Assessed feral hog damage to natural resources at Big Thicket NPres through the Gulf Coast CESU, in collaboration with Texas A&M University to provide the basis for a management plan.
- Developed a GIS-based suite of common shoreline and coastal geological change evaluation tools for coastal change analysis, through the North Atlantic Coast CESU, to assist park managers at Cape Code NS, Fire Island NS, Gateway NRA, and Assateague Island NS.

- Through the Colorado Plateau CESU and Utah State University, developed an award winning interpretive virtual tour for visitors unable to climb into the cab of the replica locomotives at Golden Spike NHS. The virtual tour was recognized by both the Utah Governor's Council for People with Disabilities and the organization OPTIONS for Independence.
- Improved NPS Research Permit and Reporting System (RPRS) selected by the General Services Administration (GSA) to become one of the administration's pilot e-government E-Authentication information systems. Collaboration between the NPS and GSA was initiated to develop, test, and publicly deploy an E-Authentication version of the RPRS.

FY 2005 Planned Program Performance

Performance on NPS strategic goals:

- Improve the health of watersheds, landscapes, and marine resources managed by the National Park Service: continue to advance the NPS strategy to advance the information base on natural resources necessary for science-based decision-making to improve the health of watersheds, landscapes, and marine resources managed by the National Park Service. There are no reportable performance results under this strategic goal associated with the Natural Resource Research Support program component.
- Sustain biological communities on NPS managed and influenced lands and waters in a manner consistent with obligations regarding the allocation and use of water: continue to improve the natural resource information base, resource management, and technical assistance at the park level needed for science-based decision-making to achieve desired condition for biological communities. There are no reportable performance results under this strategic goal associated with the Natural Resource Research Support program component.

The Natural Resource Research Support program component continues to provide essential information to park managers necessary for science-based decision-making to achieve natural resource desired conditions. The information secured through research support normally precedes the activities under the Natural Resource Management program component that produce measurable performance results. The outcomes of those activities directly support improving the health of park watersheds, landscapes, and marine resources, and sustaining biological communities on NPS managed lands and waters. These outcomes will be reported to strategic goals associated with the Natural Resource Management program component of this budget request.

Other Program Performance:

- Implement air toxics assessments for Noatak NPres, Gates of the Arctic NP&Pres, Denali NP&Pres, Mount Rainier NP, North Cascades NP, Olympic NP, Sequoia-Kings Canyon NPs, Rocky Mountain NP, and Glacier NP.
- Design ecological effects research associated with air quality in Indiana Dunes NL and Mount Rainier NP.

FY 2006 Budget Request: Natural Resource Research Support

Request Component	Amount
FY 2005 Budget Estimate	9,250
Programmatic Changes	No Change
TOTAL, Program Changes	**0**
Uncontrollable changes	+84
FY 2006 Budget Request	**9,334**
Net change	+84

Subactivity: Resource Stewardship
Program Component: Natural Resources Management

FY 2006 Base Program Overview

The Natural Resource Management program of the National Park Service supports DOI's goal, "Protect the Nation's natural, cultural and heritage resources." The NPS actively manages natural resources in the National Park System to meet its statutory responsibility to preserve these resources unimpaired for future generations. The Natural Resource Management program is the principle means through which the NPS improves the health of watersheds, landscapes, and marine and costal resources, and sustains biological communities on the lands and waters in parks. This program relates directly to the accomplishment of NPS bureau specific goals that relate directly to the accomplishment of the Department's Goals.

The NPS actively manages natural resources in the national park system to meet its statutory responsibility to preserve these resources unimpaired. This program is the principle means through which the NPS improves the health of watersheds, landscapes, and marine resources, and sustains biological communities on the lands and waters in parks. Natural resource management within the national park system is conducted largely at the park level, utilizing park personnel and contractor support. Centralized or team-based subject-matter specialists also provide park managers with cost-effective scientific support, specialized expertise, and technical assistance on a wide range of air, sound, water, geologic, and biologic park resource management needs, including science-based decision-making support and problem resolution. Park managers develop and use Resource Management Plans that define the park's natural (and cultural) resource management programs and serve as a blueprint for the comprehensive management of resources necessary to comply with the NPS Organic Act.

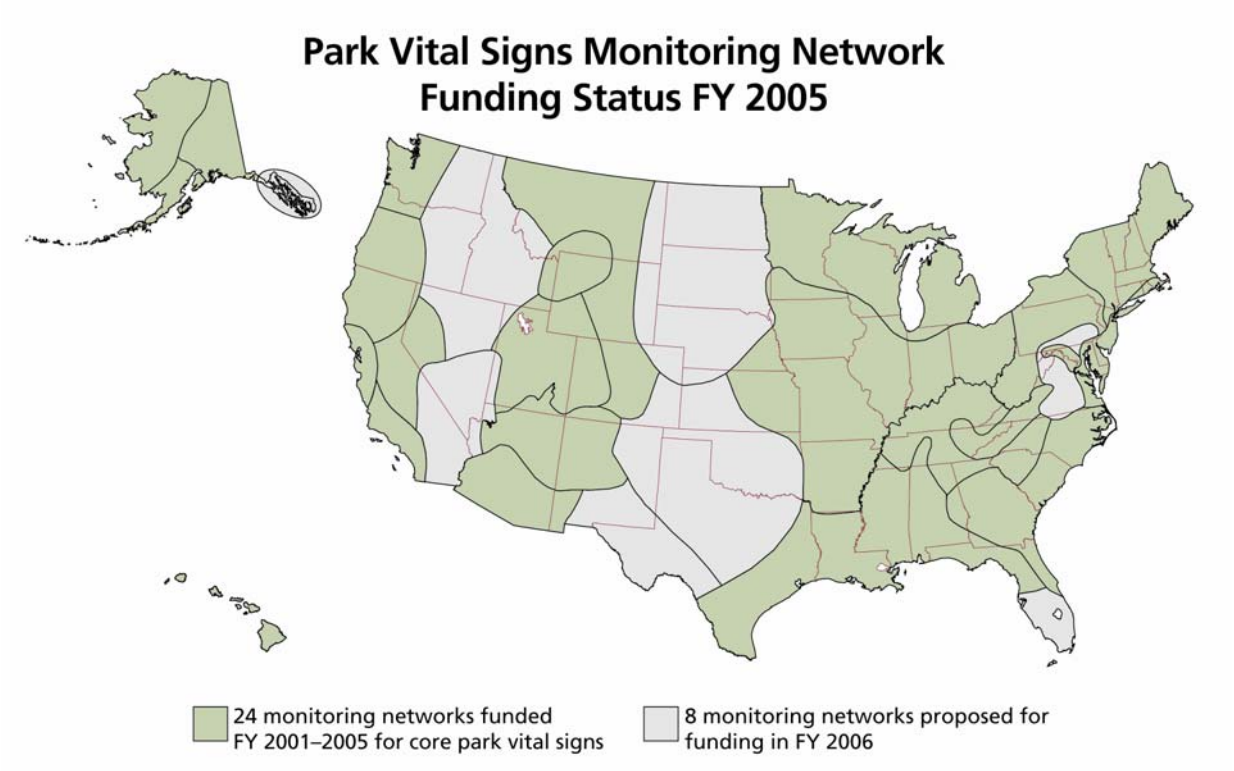
At A Glance…

Data Sets

- Bibliographies
- Species Lists
- Biological Inventories
- Base Cartography Data
- Vegetation and Land Cover Maps
- Soils Maps
- Geologic Maps
- Water Quality Data
- Water Resources Location
- Air Quality Stations
- Air Quality Data
- Meteorological Data

A limited number of project programs are available to conduct work on a non-recurring basis. Most prominently, the **Natural Resource Preservation Program** (NRPP) provides the major Servicewide source of funds dedicated to park natural resource management projects. This Servicewide program provides the only reliable and dedicated funding for park natural resource management related projects that are beyond the funding capabilities of the parks themselves and has come to be both relied on by and essential to most parks in order to fund their highest priority project needs. The NRPP is a central component of NPS performance strategies designed to improve the health of the watersheds, landscapes, and marine resources it manages.

Inventory and Monitoring Programs. The NPS administers a **Servicewide Inventory and Monitoring (I&M) Program** that addresses the inventory and monitoring needs at 270 parks. The NPS also has inventory and monitoring components as part of other programs such as air quality and water resources. Inventory information is an essential component to understanding species diversity, abundance, and distribution in order to provide effective resource stewardship. The NPS has identified 12 basic data sets as containing the minimum common scientific information necessary to manage park natural resources. In addition, the NPS has organized parks into 32 geographic networks to conduct systematic monitoring of vital signs (measurable features of the environment identified for each unique network) to provide an indication of the health of park ecosystems in a clear, straightforward manner. NPS vital signs monitoring provides park managers with key information on the status and trends in park ecosystem health; defines normal limits of variation in measurable features; provides early warning of situations that require management intervention; suggests remedial treatments and frames research hypotheses; and in some cases determines compliance with laws and regulations.



The Natural Resource Challenge provided funding for 24 monitoring networks for park vital signs during 2001-2005 (colored areas). Eight vital signs networks are proposed for funding in 2006 (white areas).

FY 2005 funding supports six new vital signs networks, encompassing 22 parks, bringing the total to 207 parks in 24 networks funded as of FY 2005. The National Park Service has implemented a careful three-phase process to ensure that the programs funded are scientifically sound. The first 12 networks to receive funding completed the identification of their park vital signs in FY 2003 and developed peer reviewed monitoring protocols during FY 2004. In FY 2005 the monitoring plans for these 12 networks, consisting of 101 parks, will receive final peer review and approval, and monitoring of their key natural resource vital signs will be implemented. Examples of the vital signs that will be monitored by the first twelve networks include:

- Shoreline Change - Monitoring natural shoreline dynamics and retreat of the land in the face of rising sea level is basic to understanding the driving forces behind many Northeast Coastal and Barrier Network Park ecosystems. The loss of valuable cultural/historic sites and natural resources (for example endangered plover and tern breeding habitat) is of paramount concern to park managers. Understanding shoreline dynamics will assist with these management decisions in the future. For ocean parks such as Cape Cod NS and Assateague Island NS, horizontal position of the shoreline is one of the simplest and most effective means of monitoring shoreline change.
- Aquatic invertebrates that indicate both water quality and biodiversity will be measured at parks in the Northern Colorado Plateau.
- White spruce (*Picea glauca*) is one species that typifies the boreal forest of the Central Alaska Network. This species constitutes a primary habitat and food source for several bird and small mammal species; therefore, the extent of white spruce across 22 million acres will generally inform the network about boreal forest health.

The NPS maintains a network of over 160 fine particle samplers in partnership with EPA and States; 50 of these samplers monitor parks. Visibility in parks is one of three key performance indicators the NPS uses to assess accomplishments towards one of its long-term strategic goals. The NPS also operates a network of more than 60 ambient air quality monitoring sites in units of the national park system to determine

the other key air quality performance indicators: ozone, sulfur, and nitrogen deposition. The parameters that are currently measured include ozone, dry deposition as part of the Clean Air Status and Trends Network (CASTNet), and wet deposition as part of the National Atmospheric Deposition Program/National Trends Network (NADP/NTN), as well as particle and optical monitoring in cooperation with the Interagency Monitoring of Protected Visual Environments (IMPROVE) program.

Natural Resource Preservation Activities. The National Park Service continues to actively manage natural resources in the national park system to meet its statutory responsibility to preserve these resources unimpaired. Natural resource preservation activities are primarily funded and undertaken at the park level with additional funding and technical assistance support for actions beyond park capabilities provided to parks through regional or Servicewide programs. Park managers perform a range of management activities designed to preserve natural resources through science-based restoration, rehabilitation, control, and mitigation activities to improve the health of the watersheds, landscapes, and marine resources managed by the NPS.

At A Glance…

Preservation Activities

Parks contain many examples of watersheds, landscapes, and marine resources disturbed by past human activity or other adverse influences that require

- Restoring disturbed lands associated with abandoned roads and mines.
- Protecting wildlife habitat threatened by changes in water flow or quality such as prairies and wetlands.
- Control of exotic plant species impacting native vegetation and wildlife habitat.
- Restoring fire effects to fire-dependent vegetation and wildlife habitat where natural fire regimes have been disrupted.
- Special protection of threatened and endangered plants and animals populations at risk.
- Perpetuating karst cave geologic processes and features by protecting groundwater quality.
- Managing marine fisheries to protect coral reefs and reef fish populations.

Parks must determine appropriate levels and types of visitor use and permitted activities such as fishing, river use, backcountry use, and hunting. Parks must evaluate, plan, and design the appropriate type, location, and level of activities that can be carried out without impairing resources. This often results in the development of a management or operations plan that utilizes an environmental assessment to evaluate alternatives and needed mitigation. These plans rely heavily on information developed especially through NPS inventory and monitoring projects, and in some cases science-based approaches based on research results.

The NPS has an extensive program to preserve native species and manage exotic species in parks where park managers and staffs are provided assistance in addressing technically complex native species management needs requiring the application of scientific knowledge and involving legal or policy related guidance. Exotic species occur in nearly all parks. Exotic species, especially invasive exotic species, adversely affect other species that are native to the parks, including endangered species. Exotic Plant Management Teams (EPMTs) serve 209 parks over a broad geographic area and work to identify, develop, conduct, and evaluate invasive exotic species removal projects. The NPS is using various approaches to control invasive exotic species populations in parks and to protect sensitive resources from destruction by invasive exotic species, including integrated pest management supported by current scientific information and best management practices.

The NPS is participating in an interagency performance budget on invasive exotic species that is being coordinated by the National Invasive Species Council. The performance budget links spending levels with levels of performance. The interagency nature of the performance budget means that agencies have agreed to work together to achieve common goals and strategies, with success defined in terms of mutually agreed upon performance measures. In FY 2004, the Council identified a number of topical and geographic areas to receive focused attention. Of these, NPS is participating in activities to mitigate the spread of yellow starthistle and leafy spurge in the Great Plains, tamarisk in the Southwest, and Brazilian pepper in Florida. The NPS will devote $250,000 to treat each of the following in FY 2005: 600 acres of yellow starthistle and leafy spurge in Theodore Roosevelt NP and Badlands NP, 250 acres of tamarisk in Big Bend NP, and 1,000 acres of Brazilian pepper in Everglades NP.

The NPS is continuing its expanded efforts to manage wildlife diseases. A Wildlife Health Team has been fielded to assist parks with Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) surveillance and management. CWD is a prion-caused disease that is fatal to deer and elk. Because the management of wildlife diseases requires

a landscape or regional perspective, NPS is working closely with affected States to ensure a unified, consistent approach to the management of CWD.

In addition, the NPS protects park natural resources and values from adverse impacts associated with past, current, and future mineral development in and adjacent to parks. Formal plans incorporating appropriate resource protection and mitigation measures require NPS approval prior to commencing mineral development in parks where this activity is authorized. NPS lands contain nearly 750 active private mineral exploration or development operations in 25 parks, most involving the production of oil and gas. Abandoned mining, and oil and gas exploration and production sites represent a substantial portion of the disturbed lands requiring restoration in parks. Due to historic mineral development, the NPS currently has an estimated 3,000 abandoned mineral sites with more than 11,000 hazardous openings, at least thirty miles of streams with degraded water quality, and more than 33,000 acres of disturbed land.

A potential external threat to park natural resources is the construction of new major sources of air pollution, particularly those capable of affecting NPS units designated as Class I areas. The NPS reviews permit applications for new sources, actively working with permittees, and assisting States in permitting processes to reduce the levels of air pollution from these sources and mitigate potential adverse effects on park resources. This includes working with other Federal land managers (e.g., USDA Forest Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service) to provide consistent guidance to permit applicants and to identify pollutant levels of concern.

Natural sounds can be intrinsic physical elements of the environment that are sometimes integral to park values, purposes, and visitor enjoyment. The NPS protects, maintains, and wherever possible, restores the natural sound conditions in parks impacted by inappropriate or excessive undesirable human-caused sound sources. Inappropriate and intrusive sounds are a matter of concern to both the preservation of natural resources and to visitors to national parks. Increasingly, natural sounds are being masked or obscured by a wide variety of human activities. One aspect of the activities resulting in intrusive sounds involves commercial air tours over parks. The NPS continues to work in cooperation with the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) to manage air tours over national parks pursuant to the National Parks Air Tour Management Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-181). Joint development of an air tour management plan (ATMP) for each park where overflights occur is being pursued by the NPS and the FAA, who are working cooperatively on a joint public planning process that will analyze alternative commercial air tour proposals and their impacts on park purpose, resources, and visitor experiences.

Geologic features and processes are key influences on both the health of park watersheds, landscapes, and marine resources, and the NPS's ability to sustain biological communities on the lands and waters it manages. Forming the foundation for park ecosystems, geologic features and processes are protected to ensure the achievement of natural resource desired conditions in parks. The NPS provides park managers with scientific information and technical support in a range of areas including disturbed land restoration; mitigation of geologic hazards (e.g., rockfalls, landslides, debris flows); geologic resource inventory and monitoring; and planning that integrates geologic features and processes (e.g., cave and karst systems, fossils, and coastal shorelines).

The NPS protects, secures, and manages water resources, both fresh and marine, and watersheds as necessary to preserve park natural resources. It also works to restore water conditions to meet park management prescriptions, including applicable Clean Water Act standards, and to ensure that water is available to meet visitor and administrative needs. Park managers are provided assistance to ensure the consistent application of laws and regulations throughout the national park system and to develop technical information so that management decision-making is based on sound science. Aquatic resource professionals assist parks in addressing their management needs, including water resource management planning, identification and prioritization of protection and restoration projects, development of needed water-related scientific information, aquatic resource restoration projects, and participation in legal or administrative processes. The NPS works closely with the States on the application of the Clean Water Act to protect water quality in parks and conducts water quality monitoring on selected water bodies. The NPS participates in State water rights administrative and court processes and seeks to negotiate resolu-

All dollar amounts in thousands

tion of issues with the States and other parties. NPS also works to assess, protect, and restore upland, coastal, and marine watershed conditions; floodplain, stream, wetland, and riparian resources; and fresh water and marine fisheries.

The Natural Resources Damage Assessment and Restoration program (formerly Oil Pollution program), authorized under the Park System Resources Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 19jj), the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA), the Clean Water Act (CWA) as amended by OPA, and the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), provides assistance to parks in assessing resource damages resulting from third party actions, including those caused by oil spills or hazardous substance releases, and in the preparation of restoration plans to repair resources damaged by these unplanned incidents. This program serves as the basis for cost recovery actions against responsible parties who cause injury to park resources. Under these authorities, the NPS also takes actions to protect park resources from further injury following any incident. When incidents involve the release of oil or hazardous chemicals from sources outside the park, the actions must be consistent with the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan. Costs incurred by the agency for these actions are also recoverable under these laws and damage assessments conducted to determine natural resource injuries and restoration requirements must follow applicable regulations established as part of the Secretary's natural resource trust responsibilities under Federal law.

PART reviews were not conducted on the NPS Natural Resource Stewardship programs for the FY 2006 budget request. The Natural Resource Stewardship programs did receive a PART review for the FY 2005 budget request with the following results:

Reviewed Program Area	FY 2005 PART Score
Natural Resource Stewardship	**83%** (FY 2004 PART Score: 72%)

Some of the programs in Natural Resources Management and Natural Resources Research Support are encompassed in what the NPS has termed the Natural Resource Challenge (NRC). The NRC is an initiative that has (1) expanded existing inventory programs and developed efficient ways to identify and monitor the vital signs of natural systems and (2) enlisted others in the scientific community to help, and (3) expanded natural resources preservation activities in parks. During the formulation of the FY 2005 budget, the Administration again used the Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) to identify strengths and weaknesses of programs and to inform budget, management, and policy recommendations. The process generated extensive information on program effectiveness and accountability including the need for additional performance measures. The Natural Resource Stewardship program, which included most of the NRC, was one of the programs selected for a PART evaluation in conjunction with the FY 2005 budget request. The PART noted that regular independent evaluations should be conducted to evaluate effectiveness in addressing needs and support program improvements. The principal findings for the previous PART addressing just the Natural Resource Challenge are that the initiative aimed precisely at long standing gaps in information on natural resources and has a well-planned process for parks in regional monitoring networks to collect data, monitor resources and establish performance measures.

Use of Cost and Performance Information: Natural Resources Management

Exotic Plant Management Teams (EPMT's) have been used by the National Park Service for several years to perform a wide range of projects to control invasive exotic plant species in parks. Through lessons learned this unprecedented NPS program has identified situations where improved on-the-ground performance and cost-efficiency can be realized by adapting the EPMT model in cooperation with a non-Federal partner. Through a three-year cooperative agreement with the Student Conservation Association (SCA) the NPS has collaborated in the design and implementation of six four-person Invasive Species Teams modeled after the EPMT concept to assist multiple parks with exotic plant control work beginning in 2005. This NPS-SCA partnership melds their parallel missions in conserving the Nation's natural heritage through communication, consultation, and cooperation. Each Invasive Species Team brings together a volunteer SCA team leader and team members and an average of $65,000 in NPS funding (one-third

the cost of a comparable EPMT) to supplement the resources available to manage invasive exotic plants in parks, increasing NPS performance under goal Ia1b (invasive plant species control) and controlling invasive plants in an environmentally sound, cost-effective manner.

ⓘ Find more information online about Natural Resources Management programs at: www.nature.nps.gov/protectingrestoring/index.htm.

FY 2004 Program Performance Accomplishments

Performance on NPS strategic goals:

- Wetland areas health: This was a new end outcome measure in FY 2004 designed to report the percentage of wetland acres achieving desired conditions where condition is known and as specified in management plans consistent with applicable substantive and procedural requirements of State and Federal water law. This goal was not available with consistent DOI reporting requirements in sufficient time for adoption by parks for the FY 2004 annual performance period.
- Riparian and stream areas health: This was a new end outcome measure in FY 2005 designed to report the percentage of riparian and stream miles achieving desired conditions where condition is known and as specified in management plans consistent with applicable substantive and procedural requirements of State and Federal water law. This goal was not available with consistent DOI reporting requirements in sufficient time for adoption by parks for the FY 2004 annual performance period.
- Upland areas health: This was a new end outcome measure in FY 2004 designed to report the percentage of upland acres achieving desired conditions where condition is known and as specified in management plans consistent with applicable substantive and procedural requirements of State and Federal water law. This goal was not available with consistent DOI reporting requirements in sufficient time for adoption by parks for the FY 2004 annual performance period.
- Marine and coastal areas health: This was a new end outcome measure in FY 2004 designed to report the percentage of marine and coastal acres achieving desired conditions where condition is known and as specified in management plans consistent with applicable substantive and procedural requirements of State and Federal water law. This goal was not available with consistent DOI reporting requirements in sufficient time for adoption by parks for the FY 2004 annual performance period.
- Mined area health: This was a new end outcome measure in FY 2004 intended to report the percentage of the 30,000 acres of park lands targeted in 2003 that have been reclaimed or mitigated from the effects of degradation from past mining. In FY 2004, the target for this goal was one percent (300 acres of 30,000 acres) to have been reclaimed or mitigated. This goal was not available with consistent DOI reporting requirements in sufficient time for adoption by parks for the FY 2004 annual performance period. Therefore, FY 2004 actual performance results information was not available from parks.
- Stream and river water quality: This was a new end outcome measure in FY 2004 designed to report the percent of stream and river mileage managed by the NPS that meet State and Federal water quality standards as defined by the Clean Water Act. In FY 2004, the target was to establish baseline and that was achieved.
- Lake, reservoir, estuary and marine water quality: This was a new end outcome measure in FY 2004 designed to report the percent of lake, reservoir, estuary and marine acreage managed by the NPS that meets State and Federal water quality standards as defined by the Clean Water Act. In FY 2004, the target was to establish baseline and that was achieved.
- Air quality in parks: This goal measures an aspect of the NPS strategy to restore and maintain proper function to watersheds and landscapes in order to improve the health of watersheds, landscapes, and marine resources it manages. Reporting park units showed only 55 percent of those parks with stable or improving air quality compared to the target of 62 percent for FY 2004. The lower than planned performance resulted from meteorological conditions that were unusually conducive to the formation of high ozone concentrations, increases in ozone precursor emission in the western United States, and the NPS decision to apply new Environmental Protection Agency guidance on computation of visibility measures.
- Ambient air quality standards: The percentage of Class 1 park lands meeting National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) in FY 2004 increased to 75 percent, exceeding the performance of 69

percent by six percent. Currently, 36 Class I NPS areas report to this goal and a change in the results from one or two parks produces a relatively large change in the performance measure percentage that is reported. At the time the goal targets were developed for FY 2004, 69 percent was a reasonable target given the preliminary air quality data available. NPS expects there to be some fluctuation in the reporting percentage due to meteorological effects on annual ambient air quality levels and therefore believes that it is not necessary at this time to revise the performance targets.

- Air quality visibility objectives: The NPS performance goal for FY 2004 was 66 percent and was exceeded with 69 percent of reporting Class 1 NPS lands meeting their visibility goals.
- Disturbed lands restored: This goal measures an aspect of the NPS strategy to restore and maintain proper function to watersheds and landscapes in order to improve the health of watersheds, landscapes, and marine resources it manages. FY 2004 was the last period in which the baseline acreage this goal was 235,000 acres. The disturbed lands restoration goal through FY 2004 was 11,500 acres. The actual performance through FY 2004 was 20,125 acre of restored lands, significantly exceeded the performance target.
- Exotic plant management: Parks reported accomplishments in excess of planned performance (164,100 cumulative acres since 2001, 41,500 in FY 2004) with 363,529 cumulative acres restored (95,556 in FY 2004). Parks were significantly more successful than planned primarily because of the work of the Exotic Plant Management Teams that worked throughout the national park system contributing to individual park invasive plant goals in FY 2004, funded in part by the Natural Resource Challenge.
- Threatened and endangered species: Parks reported 41.2 percent of T&E species on park lands are making progress towards recovery, compared to a planned 39 percent. These results not only reflect increased management success by parks with regard to federally listed species, but also increased effort in confirming and reporting which of these species occur within park boundaries.

Ranger cutting down the last exotic tamarisk tree in Bent's Old Fort NHS.

- Paleontological localities: This end outcome measure reports the percentage of paleontological localities in NPS inventory in good condition in conjunction with protection of cultural and natural heritage resources managed by the NPS. FY 2004 was the last period in which the baseline number for this goal was 5,149 localities. Parks reported 1,202 (23 percent) of the 5,149 baseline documented paleontological localities in good condition, compared to a planned 25 percent. This minor shortfall in Servicewide performance was due primarily to the NPS imposing stricter documentation requirements on recorded fossil localities and the classification of locality condition to achieve Servicewide consistency in reporting annual performance. Also, three parks (Colorado NM, John Day Fossil Beds NM, and Wind Cave NP) reported a combined total of 148 additional newly discovered paleontological localities in good condition above the Servicewide baseline number of documented localities.
- Natural resource inventories: This goal measures an aspect of the NPS strategy to improve information base, resource management, and technical assistance in order to improve the health of watersheds, landscapes, and marine resources it manages. The NPS was able to acquire or develop 58.9 percent (1,630) of the 2,767 outstanding data sets identified in 1999. This was seven fewer data sets than targeted for FY 2004.
- Vital signs identification: This goal measures an aspect of the NPS strategy to improve information base, resource management, and technical assistance in order to improve the health of watersheds, landscapes, and marine resources it manages. The vital signs monitoring networks were able to exceed the goal of having 60 percent (162 of 270 park units) completing the identification of vital signs that need to be monitored to track the health of park resources. At the end of FY 2004, 65 percent (176 of 270) of parks have completed identification of vital signs for monitoring. This goal was ex-

ceeded because of the success and cost-efficiencies achieved by organizing the parks into 32 networks.
- Vital signs monitoring: This goal measures an aspect of the NPS strategy to improve information base, resource management, and technical assistance in order to improve the health of watersheds, landscapes, and marine resources it manages. This goal reports the percentage of the 270 inventory and monitoring parks that have implemented their vital signs monitoring. Vital signs monitoring was implemented in FY 2004 in 3.7 percent (10 of 270) parks, all of which were inventory and monitoring prototype parks.

Other Program Accomplishments:
- Mapped vulnerability of coastal resources to sea-level rise in cooperation with USGS at Golden Gate NRA, Channel Islands NP, Kaloko-Honokohau NHP, War in the Pacific NHP, Gateway NRA, and Virgin Islands NP.
- Initiated a study to determine the impacts of boat wakes on coastal shoreline resources at Boston Harbor Islands NRA.
- Evaluated barrier island coastal geomorphologic processes, sea-level rise, and maintenance of salt marsh wetland habitat at Fire Island NS.
- Partnered with State geologic surveys, academic institutions, U.S. Geological Survey, and private entities to develop park geologic maps at Cedar Breaks NM, Glen Canyon NRA, and Blue Ridge Pkwy, as well as shoreline change maps for Cape Hatteras NS and Cape Lookout NS, and detailed maps of high visitor use areas at Capitol Reef NP.
- Assessed the potential for heavy metal bioaccumulation in terrestrial biota in Cape Krusenstern NM in Alaska.
- Performed vegetation classification and wild land fire fuels mapping at Dinosaur NM.
- Studied atmospheric pollutant loading: link to Trans-Pacific airmass at Olympic NP.
- Assessed the impacts of international lake level management by using an interdisciplinary approach at Voyageurs NP.
- Developed long-term translocation guidelines for the black-footed ferret population at Badlands NP.
- Studied the foraging ecology of threatened Mexican spotted owls at Grand Canyon NP.
- Monitored threatened western snowy plover recovery in Point Reyes NS.
- Conducted a cave and karst inventory at Wind Cave NP.
- Completed a non-vascular plant survey at Sitka NHP.
- Restored native bunch grasses to Pipe Spring NM.
- Initiated a vegetation monitoring program at Prince William Forest Park.
- Reconstructed pre-Euroamerican fire history at Devils Postpile NM.
- Conducted shoreline erosion study at Fort Pulaski NM.
- Restored the abandoned Turbid Lake Road at Yellowstone NP, Old Pinnacles Road at Pinnacles NM, an abandoned ski area at Lassen Volcano NP, and the Elk Creek Pump House area at Curecanti NRA.

Other projects or studies included:
- Developed a management framework to address beach nourishment proposals following hurricane and other major storm events at Cape Hatteras NS.
- Assessed riparian area restoration planning needs at Canyon de Chelley NM.
- Reviewed and compiled sockeye fishery and physical data for the East Alsek River in Glacier Bay NP&Pres.
- Developed strategies and prescriptions to maintain and restore hemlock forest ecosystems in Delaware Water Gap NRA.
- Developed cooperative law enforcement procedures with the State of California to protect marine resources in the new State marine reserves within Channel Islands NP.
- Establish resource protection measures for maternal bat colonies in Lava Beds NM.

All dollar amounts in thousands

FY 2005 Planned Program Performance

Performance on NPS strategic goals:

	2004 Actual	2005 Plan	2005 Plan versus 2004 actual
% surface waters meeting EPA water quality standards - streams and rivers	98.8% of (136,400 of 138,00 miles)	98.8% of (136,400 of 138,00 miles)	0
% surface waters meeting EPA water quality standards - lake, reservoir, estuary and marine areas	76.6% (3,651,000 of 4,765,000 acres)	76.6% (3,651,000 of 4,765,000 acres)	0
Protect and/or restore water quality – water systems protected	5	17	12 (340%)
Re-PART NR-1: Acres of disturbed land treated per year (replaced by RePART NR-8 in FY 2005)	3,028	Goal discontinued after FY 2004	NA
Re-PART NR-2:: Acres of disturbed land prepared for natural restoration per year	4,700 acres	Under development	NA
Acres of exotic plant infestations controlled (also PART NP-5)	3.6% (95,556 in FY 2004 of 2.6 million acres)	1.9% (cumulative 49,500 of 2.6 m acres), 8,000 acres of canopy cover in FY05	8,000 (8.4%)
Re-PART NR-7: Cost of treating an acre of land disturbed with exotic plants	$502	$400	$102 (20%)
Re-PART NR-8: % of targeted disturbed lands restored	2%	2%	0%
Re-PART NR-5: % of parks with unimpaired water quality (Replaced by RePART NR-9 in FY 2005)	66%	Goal discontinued after FY 2004	NA
Re-PART NR-9: % of streams and rivers meeting State and Federal water quality	New in FY 2005	98.8%	NA
% of populations of special management concern managed (BUR)	45% (273 of 602)	47% (282 of 602)	9 (3.3%)
Paleontological sites in good condition	23% (1,202 of 5,149)	37% (1,201 of 3,248)	14% (60.9%)
Data sets acquired or developed (also Re-PART NR-6)	58.9% (1,630 of 2,767)	64% (1,771 of 2,767)	141 (8.6%)
Parks with vital signs identified (also Re-PART NR-3)	65% (176 of 270)	80% (216 of 270)	40 (22.7%)
Parks that have implemented vital signs monitoring (also PART NR-3)	3.7% (10 of 270 parks)	37% (101 of 270 parks)	91 (910%)

Other Program Accomplishments:

- Wetland areas health: This is a new end outcome measure applicable in FY 2005 designed to report the percentage of wetland acres achieving desired conditions where condition is known and as specified in management plans consistent with applicable substantive and procedural requirements of State and Federal water law. Parks generally will not have data consistent with the DOI reporting requirements for this goal until FY 2007. During FY 2005 and FY 2006 the NPS is pursuing a comprehensive strategy to provide the best available park wetland area baseline figures and park-specific performance targets for this goal consistent with reporting requirements.
- Riparian and stream areas health: This is a new end outcome measure applicable in FY 2005 designed to report the percentage of riparian and stream miles achieving desired conditions where con-

dition is known and as specified in management plans consistent with applicable substantive and procedural requirements of State and Federal water law. Parks generally will not have data consistent with the DOI reporting requirements for this goal until FY 2007. During FY 2005 and FY 2006 the NPS is pursuing a comprehensive strategy to provide the best available park riparian and stream mileage baseline figures and park-specific targets for this goal consistent with reporting requirements.

- Upland areas health: This is a new end outcome measure applicable in FY 2005 designed to report the percentage of upland acres achieving desired conditions where condition is known and as specified in management plans consistent with applicable substantive and procedural requirements of State and Federal water law. Parks generally will not have data consistent with the DOI reporting requirements for this goal until FY 2007. During FY 2005 and FY 2006 the NPS is pursuing a comprehensive strategy to provide the best available park upland area baseline figures and park-specific performance targets for this goal consistent with reporting requirements.
- Marine and coastal areas health: This is a new end outcome measure applicable in FY 2005 designed to report the percentage of marine and coastal acres achieving desired conditions where condition is known and as specified in management plans consistent with applicable substantive and procedural requirements of State and Federal water law. Parks generally will not have data consistent with the DOI reporting requirements for this goal until FY 2007. During FY 2005 and FY 2006 the NPS is pursuing a comprehensive strategy to provide the best available park marine and coastal area baseline figures and park-specific performance targets for this goal consistent with reporting requirements.
- Mined area health: This end outcome measure reports the percentage of the 30,000 acres of park lands targeted in 2003 that have been reclaimed or mitigated from the effects of degradation from past mining. The FY 2005 performance target for this goal is a cumulative two percent (600 acres of 30,000 acres) of the targeted acres reclaimed or mitigated.
- Stream and river water quality: This measure reports the percent of stream and river mileage managed by the NPS that meet State and Federal water quality standards as defined by the Clean Water Act. The FY 2005 performance target for this goal is 98.9 percent of streams and rivers (136,400 of 138,000 miles of rivers and streams).
- Lake, reservoir, estuary and marine water quality: This measure reports the percent of lake, reservoir, estuary and marine area acreage managed by the NPS that meet State and Federal water quality standards as defined by the Clean Water Act. The FY 2005 performance target for this goal is 76.6 percent of lakes, reservoirs, estuaries and marine areas (3,651,000 of 4,765,000 acres).
- Water quantity: This end outcome measure reports the number of park surface and ground waters targeted in FY 2005 whose water quantity has been protected and/or restored to meet human and ecological needs, as specified in management plans. The FY 2005 performance target for this goal is 17 targeted surface and ground waters protected and/or restored, a cumulative 22 of the 31 waters targeted for the 2004 to 2008 performance period.
- Air quality in parks: This goal measures an aspect of the NPS strategy to restore and maintain proper function to watersheds and landscapes in order to improve the health of watersheds, landscapes, and marine resources it manages. The NPS target for FY 2005 is to have 64 percent of the reporting parks units achieve stable or improving air quality. Although the FY 2004 actual result showed that only 55 percent of the 62 percent goal was achieved, this lower than planned performance resulted from meteorological conditions that were unusually conducive to the formation of high ozone concentrations, increases in ozone precursor emission in the western United States, and the NPS decision to apply new Environmental Protection Agency guidance on computation of visibility measures. The NPS decided not to adjust the previously established FY 2005 goal target, but to continue to work with parks and partners to achieve the desired air quality conditions.
- Ambient air quality standards: The target percentage of Class 1 park lands that meet National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) in FY 2005 is 75 percent. Currently, 36 Class I NPS areas report to this goal and a change in the results from one or two parks produces a relatively large change in the performance measure percentage that is reported. Although the FY 2004 performance achieved a 75 percent result, the NPS expects there to be some fluctuation in the actual FY 2005 percentage due to meteorological effects on annual ambient air quality levels and therefore believes that it is not necessary at this time to revise this performance target.

- Air quality visibility objectives: The NPS performance goal for FY 2005 is for 85 percent of reporting Class 1 NPS lands to meet their visibility goals.
- Disturbed lands restored: This goal measures an aspect of the NPS strategy to restore and maintain proper function to watersheds and landscapes in order to improve the health of watersheds, landscapes, and marine resources it manages. For FY 2005, the baseline acreage for disturbed lands was revised from 235,000 acres to 437,125 acres based on new inventories performed by parks in response to revised reporting requirements. As a result of their different baselines the performance targets and results for this goal in FY 2004 and FY 2005 are not directly comparable. The disturbed lands restoration goal performance target for FY 2005 is 2 percent (8,700 acres).

In FY 2005, NPS will restore disturbed coastal areas following remediation at the Presidio in Golden Gate NRA.

- Exotic plant species: Containment of exotic plant species is planned to be 49,500 cumulative acres in FY 2005 compared to 41,500 in FY 2004. New goals reflect a change in reporting from gross acres to canopy acres (8,000 canopy acres contained in FY 2005). This change is in accord with standards used elsewhere and with the DOI definitions for this goal. NPS will continue to make use of Exotic Plant Management Teams to assist parks in controlling exotic plants. This approach has proven highly successful with 95,556 acres contained FY 2004
- Threatened and endangered species: The FY 2005 goal for threatened and endangered species (T&E) was to have 39 percent (412 of 1042 populations) of the populations on NPS lands classified as making progress towards recovery (populations that are improving, stable, or not at risk). However, this performance was exceeded in FY 2004. Consequently, the 2005 target is revised to 41 percent. Reporting for this DOI T&E species goal will be done by the Fish and Wildlife Service.
- Species of special management concern: NPS did not collect FY 2004 data to support the Departmental Strategic Plan measure on species of management concern. Further, NPS has not developed FY 2005 or FY 2006 targets for this measure. Instead, NPS will monitor performance related to sustaining species of management concern using the bureau measure on sustaining populations of species of management concern.
- Paleontological localities: This end outcome measure reports the percentage of paleontological localities in NPS inventory in good condition in conjunction with protection of cultural and natural heritage resources managed by the NPS. For FY 2005, the baseline acreage for this goal was revised from 5,149 localities to 3,248 localities based on stricter NPS documentation requirements on recorded fossil localities and classification of localities in good condition to improve Servicewide consistency in reporting to this goal. As a result of the new baseline, the performance targets and results for this goal in FY 2004 and FY 2005 are not directly comparable. The performance target for this goal in FY 2005 is 37 percent of the paleontological localities in good condition (1,201 of 3,248 localities). The continued use of volunteers to inventory, document, and assess the condition of fossil localities will be needed to reach the performance goal.
- Natural resource inventories: This goal measures an aspect of the NPS strategy to improve information base, resource management, and technical assistance in order to improve the health of watersheds, landscapes and marine resources it manages. An additional 5.1 percent, or 141 data sets, should be developed or acquired in FY 2005 bringing the total to 64 percent.
- Vital signs identification: This goal measures an aspect of the NPS strategy to improve information base, resource management, and technical assistance in order to improve the health of watersheds, landscapes, and marine resources it manages. This goal reports the percentage of the 270 inventory and monitoring parks that have identified their vital signs. The NPS expects to complete vital sign identification for an additional 24 parks in FY 2005 bringing the total number of parks with vital signs to 80 percent (216 of 270).

- Vital signs monitoring: This goal measures an aspect of the NPS strategy to improve information base, resource management, and technical assistance in order to improve the health of watersheds, landscapes, and marine resources it manages. This goal reports the percentage of the 270 inventory and monitoring parks that have implemented their vital signs monitoring. Vital signs monitoring in FY 2005 is expected to increase from 3.7 percent (10 of 270) to 37 percent (101 of 270) parks.

Other Program Performance:

- Assess Mexican free-tailed bat population at Carlsbad Caverns NP.
- Assess surveillance, targeted management, and natural transmission dynamics of West Nile virus in Gateway NRA.
- Establish exotic plant management program for the Southeast Coast Vital Sings Network (multi-park).
- Document habitat requirements of the winged mapleleaf mussel together with potential habitat degradation and decline at Saint Croix NSR.
- Eradicate dense fennel and facilitate eradication of feral pigs at Channel Islands NP.
- Investigate paleontological fire history at Mesa Verde NP.
- Enumerate black bear population using DNA from hair samples at Pictured Rocks NL.
- Locate remnant populations of the endangered dwarf wedge mussel using GIS habitat analysis in National Capital and Northeast regions (multi-park).
- Reintroduce black-footed ferrets to Wind Cave NP.
- Determine seasonal movements, habitat use, and abundance of piping plovers at Padre Island NS.
- Prepare restoration plan for Hoffman's rockcress at Channel Island NP.
- Reclaim the Lincoln Cirque Mining Exploration area at Great Basin NP.
- Restore natural springs on Navajo Point in Glen Canyon NRA.
- Restore disturbed coastal areas following remediation at the Presidio in Golden Gate NRA.
- Protect native plant genetic diversity through prairie restoration at Saint Croix NSR.
- Complete assessment of impacts of forest fires on levels of mercury in lake and forest environments at Voyagers NP.
- Continue development of hydrologic model for Mosquito Lagoon at Canaveral NS.
- Evaluate effectiveness of the expanded marine reserve at Buck Island Reef NM.
- Complete quantitative analysis and scenario testing of fisheries management alternatives at Biscayne NP.
- Restore hydrologic function, fish, wildlife, and vegetation of the Upper Hoh River at Olympic NP.
- Restore wetlands in Derby Ditch-Great Marsh at Indiana Dunes NL.

Other projects or studies include:

- Enhance State listed species through habitat modifications and introductions at Indiana Dunes NL.
- Inventory threatened dwarf-flowering heartleaf (*Hexastylis naniflora*) at Cowpens NB.
- Develop a genetic management plan for the bison population at Badlands NP.
- Determine mountain lion distribution in northern Colorado Plateau parks with high potential for human-lion conflict.
- Determine host fish species for the federally endangered dwarf wedgemussel at Upper Delaware S&RR.
- Develop methodology for monitoring the declining Kittlitz's murrelet in Icy Bay in Wrangell-St. Elias NP&Pres.
- Restore riparian and wetland habitats by eradicating pepperweed at Santa Monica Mountains NRA.
- Increase protection of park primary resource and develop resource protection protocol at Petrified Forest NP.
- Assess potential for and extent of legal and illegal mushroom harvest in Mount Rainier NP.
- Assess affects of atmospheric nitrogen on alpine plants in Rocky Mountain NP.
- Evaluate sediment microbial community structure on mercury methylation at Congaree NP.
- Initiate water resource management plans at Point Reyes NS and Death Valley NP.

All dollar amounts in thousands

- Evaluated relationships among water quality, seagrass habitat, and fish populations at Assateague Island NS.
- Assess and map the distribution of submerged aquatic vegetation communities at Jean Lafitte NHP&Pres.
- Developed wetland protection and management strategies for the Saint Croix NSR.
- Restored a willow carr that was destroyed in the 1982 Lawn Lake flood at Rocky Mountain NP.
- Delineate karst groundwater recharge zone at Russell Cave NM.
- Inventory aquatic resources along State-proposed road corridor in Denali NP.
- Initiated development of standards and indicators for aquatic invertebrates for Visitor Experience Resource Protection (VERP) framework planning at Zion NP.
- Assess nutrient sources and water quality of ponds at Kaloko- Honokohau NHP.
- Complete investigations of effects of Elwha dam removal on marine derived nutrients at Olympic NP.
- Characterize water quality, hydrology, and aquatic biology in the Kijik River Basin at Lake Clark NP.
- Restore habitat for endangered steelhead trout at Santa Monica Mountains NRA.
- Collaborate with other Interior bureaus and non-Federal interests to advance the level of scientific information available to decision-makers for groundwater systems in southern Nevada to protect resources at Lake Mead NRA and Death Valley NP.
- Cooperate with other Interior bureaus and the Oklahoma Water Resources Board to conduct studies to describe the hydrologic properties of the Arbuckle-Simpson aquifer to assist the State with decisions to protect resources at Chickasaw NRA.

FY 2006 Budget Request: Natural Resources Management

Request Component	Amount
FY 2005 Budget Estimate	187,048
Programmatic Changes	
• Expand Vitals Signs Inventory and Monitoring Networks	+4,931
• Reduce Natural Resources Preservation Program (NRPP)	-3,931
• Fleet Management Reform	-324
TOTAL, Program Changes[1]	**+676**
Uncontrollable changes	+2,793
FY 2006 Budget Request	**190,517**
Net change	+3,469

[1]Justification for program changes can be found at the end of this subactivity's presentation.

Subactivity: Resources Stewardship
Program Component: Everglades Restoration and Research

FY 2006 Base Program Overview

The Everglades Restoration and Research program is critical to the restoration, preservation, and protection of Federal interest lands in South Florida. Projects implemented through this program relate directly to the restoration of the ecological systems and their process for Everglades and Biscayne National Parks as well as Big Cypress National Preserve. The Everglades restoration and research program contributes directly to the National Park Service efforts to provide results for DOI's Strategic Plan Goals "Improve Health of Watersheds, Landscapes, and Marine Resources." Sustain Biological

At A Glance…

Everglades Restoration and Research

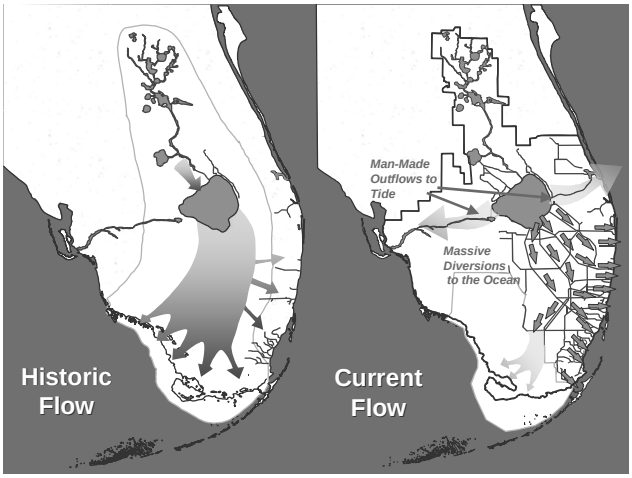
There are three components of the Everglades Restoration and Research program. In FY 2006, the following is proposed:

- CERP Projects $4.689 million
- CESI Studies $3.898 million
- Task Force Support $1.305 million

Communities," and "Protect Cultural and Natural Heritage Resources," Restoration projects carried out contribute results for the majority of exotic invasive plant species controlled in National Parks.

The National Park Service is a major partner in the combined state and federal effort to restore Florida's Everglades. In addition to the Modified Water Deliveries Project, which will restore more natural flows to Everglades National Park, the NPS is a collaborating agency in implementing project components of the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan (CERP). The CERP consists generally of large-scale modifications to the water management infrastructure of south Florida, with implementation led by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the South Florida Water Management District. CERP has a targeted completion date of 2038 and an estimated cost exceeding $8.6 billion. Projects affecting NPS lands and waters are a subcomponent of several phases. Critical factors affecting completion dates are funding streams approved by Congress and the Florida Legislature, land acquisition, project scheduling, and technological uncertainties. The National Park Service supports CERP by providing science directly in support of the CERP projects through the Critical Ecosystems Studies Initiative (CESI); through direct involvement in the planning and design of the CERP component projects; through the development of the monitoring and assessment plan that is critical for adaptive management and by support for the Task Force coordinating this multi-agency effort.

The NPS role in the planning and design of CERP has focused on projects that are essential to restoration of Federal interest lands in south Florida. The State of Florida has recently initiated the "Acceler8" program that will create a $1.5 billion bonding program to speed up implementation of several projects critical to NPS lands and waters; the Corps of Engineers is also proposing to move several projects directly affecting NPS lands and waters forward in their construction schedule. The National Park Service is aligning its efforts to support these priorities by actively participating in the associated CERP project development teams. Additionally, the NPS, in cooperation with other Federal, State, and local partners, is implementing a Monitoring and Assessment Plan for CERP, which will provide the information to determine the ecological effects and overall restoration success of CERP projects. Finally, the NPS participates in RECOVER (REstoration COordination and VERification), an inter-agency scientific group charged with system-wide assessments of planned and completed projects as well as with programmatic level activities. DOI has a formal concurrence requirement on these programmatic activities including: guidance Memoranda to formalize how CERP projects will be built, operated, and evaluated; development of Interim Goals that will be used to track our restoration progress and provide five-year status reports to Congress; and identification of the appropriate quantity, timing, and distribution of water that will be produced, and pursuant to Federal and State law, dedicated and managed for the natural system. Additionally, NPS will participate with the State as it begins to reserve water for environmental use.



These programs restore historic water flow through south Florida ecosystems.

Use of Cost and Performance Information: Everglades Restoration and Research

Everglades Restoration and Research has worked to improve cost and performance through collaboration and restructuring internal processes to better support inter-agency efforts. Some examples include:

- Modified internal resource allocation to a project-based system to better integrate with the Corps of Engineers and the South Florida Water Management District.
- Working to support management practices and structures that improve interagency collaboration for CERP, such as the Interagency Modeling Center and RECOVER.

- Realigned staff priorities to conform to Departmental guidance to support State of Florida efforts to accelerate restoration.
- Merged staff teams across NPS units to eliminate duplication of effort, capture critical expertise, and better implement management and policy direction.
- Implemented recommendations from National Research Council on making research administration in the Critical Ecosystems Studies Initiative more efficient.
- Developed Departmental Science Plan with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the U.S. Geological Survey to better focus Departmental resources in support of CERP, utilizing each bureau's strengths and minimizing duplicative efforts.
- Used Departmental Science Plan to refocus the Critical Ecosystems Studies Initiative on CERP priorities.

FY 2004 Program Performance Accomplishments

In FY 2004, CESI had the following accomplishments:

- Implemented all of the recommendations from the National Research Council's CESI review, including solicitation of proposals through a Broad Agency Announcement, improved coordination with restoration projects funded through other agencies, and establishment of a formal external peer review process.
- Participated in the development of the Department of the Interior's *Science Plan in Support of Everglades Restoration*, and then aligned all funded CESI projects to conform to science needs identified in the plan.
- Updated the CESI Project Management Plan for FY 2005, and completed the solicitation, selection, and funding obligation process for available FY 2004 CESI funds.
- CESI funds supported 40 individual projects, with principal investigator affiliations at the U.S. Geological Survey, South Florida Water Management District, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, Environmental Protection Agency, Florida Atlantic University, Florida International University, University of Washington, Columbia University, University of Florida, University of Wisconsin, University of Tennessee, University of California-Santa Cruz, University of Miami, private contractors, non-profit organizations, and others.

With respect to CERP implementation, in FY 2004, the NPS:

- Contributed to the completion of the Guidance Memoranda and Interim Goals and Targets specified in the Programmatic Regulations, including the development of the procedure to identify water to be reserved for the environment.
- Supported NPS participation in ecosystem restoration projects such as the Biscayne Bay Coastal Wetlands Project, Everglades Agricultural Area Reservoirs, L-31N Seepage Management, Modified Water Deliveries Project, C-111 Project, the C-111 Spreader Canal, Golden Gate Estates/Picayune Strand, WCA 3 Decompartmentalization, Aquifer Storage and Recovery Pilot, and the Florida Bay and Florida Keys Feasibility Study.
- Supported an expanded biological and hydrological monitoring network to support CERP implementation (water levels, surface water flows, rainfall, salinities, wading birds, alligators, deer, periphyton, fish and aquatic communities, and vegetation).
- Participated in leadership roles in RECOVER, including participation in the RECOVER Leadership Group, serving as technical team chairs, DOI's leading role in the development of Interim Goals, and evaluation the system-level effects of project alternative.

FY 2005 Planned Program Performance

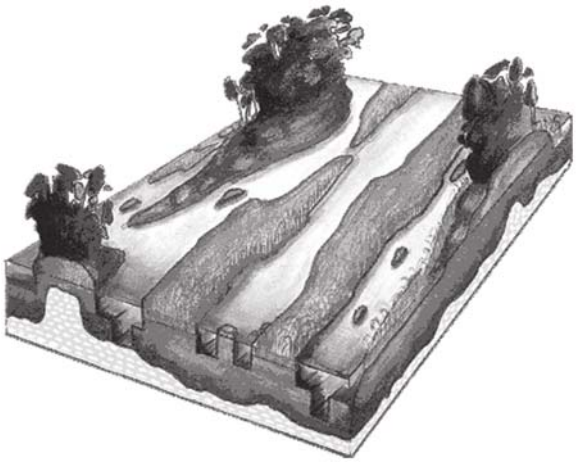
The NPS expects that CESI will remain one of the primary investments by the Department of the Interior to provide scientific information to advise restoration decision-making and to guide its own land management responsibilities for South Florida ecosystem restoration. The new accelerated schedule for "Acceler8" and CERP has made it more challenging to plan and prioritize of future research needs. With recently improved CESI program administration, DOI science planning and review process, and improved

integration with CERP, the program is well positioned to more fully meet the needs of the National Park Service and the Department of the Interior.

The CESI planned activities for 2005 include:

- Monthly status reporting of currently funded CESI projects and review/approval of all ongoing and new studies by January 2005.
- Completing the obligation of all new CESI funds by March 2005.
- Annual reviews of DOI's *Science Plan in Support of Everglades Restoration* including the contributions of CESI projects towards meeting the priority science needs.
- Participation in updates to the DOI Everglades science plan.
- Continuing to broadened coordination activities with Everglades restoration stakeholders, including RECOVER, other DOI agencies, and participating academic institutions.
- Production of a CESI Annual Report for FY 2004 activities that explains the proposal review and selection process, and the objectives of CESI funded projects.
- Production of a CESI Budget Report for use by DOI and OMB that details FY 2004 budget decisions and provides an overview of program budget since inception in 1997.
- Production of a CESI Accomplishments Report that describes the accomplishments of the CESI program since inception (1997-2004) to include details of the implementation measures taken to meet the National Academy of Sciences recommendations (made in 2002 report), the contributions of CESI projects to meeting the NPS mission regarding Everglades restoration; contributions of CESI projects to meeting DOI priority science needs, research focus of future projects, and the role of CESI projects in DOI/NPS land management policy and decision making regarding Everglades restoration activities.

Within the CERP program, the National Park Service will continue to align its efforts to support the accel-



The historic broad, shallow sheetflow of water and sediments through the Everglades overtime resulted in a landscape characterized by deep water sloughs and linear ridges supporting tree islands. The canals and road systems now in place disrupt this natural flow of water and have altered this fundamental landscape pattern throughout much of the system. CERP is expected to restore these lost characteristics of the Everglades.

erated implementation of "Acceler8" and CERP projects, with the expectation that this redirection of efforts will result in ecological benefits to National Park Service lands and waters earlier than originally scheduled. The CERP planned activities for 2005 include:

- Direct and significant participation in CERP project planning and design for the following projects: WCA 3 Decompartmentalization, Modified Water Deliveries Project, C-111 Project, C-111 Spreader Project, Biscayne Bay Coastal Wetlands Project, Everglades Agricultural Area Reservoirs, and L-31N Seepage Management, in a way that conforms to the accelerated schedules.
- Direct contributions to the report to Congress from the Secretary of Interior and the Secretary of the Army that describes the performance of the first five years of CERP implementation, due in December 2005.
- Continued work with the State of Florida and the Army Corps of Engineers to develop water reservations for Everglades and Biscayne National Parks, expected by June 2006.
- Maintaining a leadership role in RECOVER to implement improved adaptive assessment processes, which are expected to improve ecological performance of all implemented CERP projects.

FY 2006 Budget Request: Everglades Restoration and Research

Request Component	Amount
FY 2005 Budget Estimate	9,829
Programmatic Changes	No Change
TOTAL, Program Changes	**0**
Uncontrollable changes	+63
FY 2006 Budget Request	**9,892**
Net change	+63

Subactivity: **Resource Stewardship**
Program Component: **Cultural Resources Applied Research**

FY 2006 Base Program Overview

NPS conducts a program of basic and applied research, in accordance with current scholarly standards, to support planning, management, and interpretation of park cultural resources. Detailed, systematic data about resources and their preservation and protection needs are critical to effective management of the resources. The program supports the DOI's goal, "Protect the Nation's natural, cultural and heritage resources."

Cultural resource inventory systems manage and maintain data obtained through research and are the only source for complete information on these resources. These unique systems provide the basic information necessary for park planning and development proposals, including data necessary to comply with archeological, environmental, and historic preservation mandates. The inventory systems also provide information essential to selecting appropriate and cost-effective strategies for managing, preserving, maintaining, interpreting, consulting about and providing public access to cultural resources. A number of the applied research activities are related to building and improving inventory systems and ensuring that the systems acquire and maintain data effectively and efficiently.

At A Glance…

Current Inventory Systems
- Archeological Sites Management Information System (ASMIS)
- Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI)
- List of Classified Structures (LCS)
- National Catalog of Museum Objects (Automated National Catalog System-ANCS+)
- Ethnographic Resources Inventory (ERI)
- Cultural Resources Management Bibliography (CRBIB)

Cultural resources research responsibilities and performance strategies include:

- **Archeological Resources:**
  - Basic archeological resource identification, evaluation, condition assessment, documentation, investigation, and periodic updating of site records in all parks.
  - National Register of Historic Places and National Historic Landmark documentation, as appropriate.
  - Exploration of ways to improve park reporting of performance that links to budget allocations.
- **Cultural Landscapes:**
  - Cultural landscape reports to guide park management in treatment and use decisions.
  - Documentation of cultural landscapes.
  - National Register of Historic Places and National Historic Landmark documentation, as appropriate.
  - Peer review of inventory content and cost.
- **Historic and Prehistoric Structures:**
  - Historic structure reports to guide park management in treatment and use decisions.
  - Documentation of historic structures.

  - National Register of Historic Places and National Historic Landmark documentation, as appropriate.
  - Peer review of inventory content and cost.
- **Museum Collections:**
  - Museum collection management plans, collection storage plans, collection condition surveys, and historic furnishings reports.
  - Documentation (cataloging) for all museum objects.
  - Introduction of budgetary incentives and promotion of procedural improvements intended to lower per-unit cataloging costs and accelerate the elimination of cataloging backlogs.
- **Ethnographic Resources:**
  - Basic ethnographic surveys, field studies, and consultations in parks.
  - Ethnographic overviews and assessments to identify relationships with Native Americans and other ethnic and occupational groups associated traditionally with park resources.
  - Improved effectiveness of the ethnography program by adding value to NPS resource management and decision-making.
- **Historical Research:**
  - Historic resource studies.
  - Park administrative histories and other historical studies.
  - National Register of Historic Places and National Historic Landmark documentation, as appropriate.

Use of Cost and Performance Information: Cultural Resources Applied Research

Cultural resource managers effectively use performance data in developing funding strategies to inventory and catalog resources. Documentation establishes accountability and facilitates public access to information about the resources, as illustrated in the following examples.

Inventorying historic structures and cultural landscapes is mandated by law and is the necessary first step in designing a comprehensive management and interpretive program for these resources. The allocation of funds to regions for the inventorying effort is based on performance as documented by the increased percent of resources successfully documented to standards. Since 1992, the number of inventoried historic structures has increased 82 percent, and the number of historic structures meeting documentation standards has increased 161 percent. Funds are allocated to develop better cultural landscape inventorying tools with the expectation that this short-term investment will increase cultural landscape inventory performance in the near future.

Since 1983, parks have annually reported the status of cataloging and cataloging backlogs for park museum collections. A 1985 audit finding that parks lacked accountability for uncataloged collections led to a 1987 report to Congress, presenting a strategy and cost estimate to catalog the backlog. Since 1988, Congress has appropriated $44.4 million and parks have cataloged 45.4 million items, reporting annually on their progress. In 1997, NPS adopted cataloging as a performance measure of NPS accountability for the collections and their availability for public benefit. From 1987 to 2004, public research requests grew from 11,000 to 110,000 and exhibited objects increased from 294,000 to 312,000, illustrating increased public access to the collections and associated documentation.

ⓘ Find more information online about Cultural Resources Applied Research programs at www.cr.nps.gov.

FY 2004 Program Performance Accomplishments

Performance on NPS strategic goals:

- Archeological sites inventoried: The goal to increase the number of sites inventoried by 2.2 percent (from 57,752 to 59,000) since FY 2003 was met and exceeded; the actual number of sites inventoried is 60,855 sites, a 5.4 percent increase since FY 2003. In FY 2004, 3,103 sites were added to the archeological inventory. Out-year performance targets were updated to more accurately reflect the rate of inventory additions achieved.

- Cultural landscapes inventoried: 180 landscapes were listed on the inventory at the end of FY 2004. NPS did not meet its goal of having 200 landscapes with complete, accurate, and reliable information listed on the Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI) primarily because of the increased effort to ensure that the data is complete, accurate, and reliable.
- List of Classified Structures records updated: NPS expected to report that 33.3 percent of records had been updated and confirmed to be complete and accurate but actually reported 34.5 percent.
- Museum objects cataloged: NPS currently has 52 million objects cataloged, a 23 percent increase from 2001, compared to the target of 51.1 million for FY 2004. Better than expected performance is attributed to a continued emphasis on cataloging NPS museum objects.
- Ethnographic resources inventoried: NPS has inventoried 1,352 ethnographic resources, a 145.5 percent increase since 2001, the baseline year. This number is close to the target of 1,380 resources inventoried (148.5 percent) that was increased in FY 2003. The FY 2005 target will not be adjusted to reflect this difference because increased emphasis Servicewide by the park and regional subject-matter experts engaged in recording these sites is anticipated.
- Park historical research: NPS did not meet its goal of having 12.5 percent of park units with up-to-date historic and administrative research studies by the end of FY 2004. This was due to a combination of factors: (a) relatively little money is available through the Cultural Resources Preservation Program (CRPP) fund source for Historic Resource Studies (HRSs) and administrative histories in any given year, and (b) some regions have been funding multi-year and complex HRSs that have absorbed much of the available funding. NPS anticipates meeting the goal target in FY 2005.

Other Program Accomplishments:

- Maintained and updated the inventory of 60,855 archeological sites in ASMIS.
- Based on reports from five out of seven regions reporting, it is estimated that NPS conducted 220 field studies that inventoried around 45,000 acres of park land for archeological resources, identified 1,280 new archeological sites, and revisited 1,350 known archeological sites. Forty projects were completed and 80 new projects were started. Contractors and cooperators were awarded about $2.7 million to work on 75 projects. About 430 volunteers worked on 50 projects, contributing about $421,000 in labor cost savings. Staff from other Federal agencies, States, Indian Tribes, and local governments joined with NPS staff to work on 30 projects.
- The number of acres of park land with some level of archeological investigation is estimated at 7,335,000. It is anticipated that there will be minimal increases in FY 2005 and FY 2006.
- Conducted two regional training sessions attended by approximately 30 NPS archeologists and cultural resources managers on park and regional use of ASMIS. Training sessions were conducted at the Seattle office of the Pacific West Region and Chesapeake and Ohio Canal NHP headquarters for the National Capital Region.
- The ASMIS Data Standards Committee developed critical new fields for the national database, including Site Discovery Date and Depositional Integrity; made needed updates to the pick lists; and changed the data entry screens to improve the efficiency of data entry in preparation for the release of ASMIS version 3.00 in FY 2005.
- Prepared Cultural Landscape Reports for Chickamauga & Chattanooga NMP, Eugene O'Neill NHS, Grant-Kohrs Ranch NHS, and Tallgrass Prairie NP.
- Added 32 cultural landscapes to the CLI with assessed condition, including the Historical Landscape District at Aniakchak NM & NP and Iyat (Serpentine Hot Springs) at Bering Land Bridge NP; the Kohrs Ranch House and Yard at Grant-Kohrs Ranch NHS; and the Ainahou Ranch House and Gardens at Hawaii Volcanoes NP.
- Prepared Historic Structures Reports for Fort Hancock Officers Club at Gateway NRA, and the Shirley House at Vicksburg NMP.
- Added 380 historic structures to the LCS, including the Painted Desert School Building at Petrified Forest NP, the Magnolia Gas Station at Little Rock Central High School NHS, the Alcatraz Greenhouse at Golden Gate NRA, and the Coleman Tobacco Barn at Appomattox Court House NHP. Removed 296 structures determined not to be eligible or to be physically destroyed by natural or other causes, including the Marine Railway at Cape Cod NS, the Fort Cronkhite SF87L Nike Launch Site

Dog Kennel at Golden Gate NRA, Casablanca House at Cape Lookout NS, and Nikolai Creek Bridge at Wrangell-St. Elias NP & P, bringing the total number of structures on the LCS to 26,585.

- Assessed the condition of 4,015 historic structures, including Adams Estate Stone Library at Adams NHP, Surprise Bay Lode Adit at Kenai Fjords NP, Quarai Convento at Salinas Pueblo Missions NM, Raspberry Island Light Station Barn at Apostle Islands NL, and Village Hall at Women's Rights NHP.
- Cataloged more than 2.5 million objects, specimens and archives in park collections, including historic mining equipment at Keweenaw NHP, photographs at Big Hole NB, archival materials at Joshua Tree NP, and landscape plans and drawings at Frederick Law Olmsted NHS (completing a 14-year, 140,000-item cataloging project). Of the 109 million items in the collections, 62 percent of the cultural objects, 40 percent of the museum archival collections, and 43 percent of the natural history specimens are cataloged.

NPS recently completed a 14-year, 140,000-item cataloging project for landscape plans and drawings at Frederick Law Olmsted NHS.

- Responded to more than 110,000 public research requests for use of park museum collections and more than 14,000 research requests from within the parks. Parks managed loans for more than 12 million objects and exhibited more than 312,000 objects, specimens, and archival documents.
- Continued expansion of the Museum Management Program's Web site, which includes the *Treasures of the Nation* exhibit; thematic exhibits highlighting park museum collections (added exhibits on Hubbell Trading Post NHS and Dinosaur NM), multi-park exhibits on the Civil War and Revolutionary War (Gettysburg NMP exhibit updated), the *American Visionaries* series (Frederick Douglass NHS exhibit updated), and the *Web Catalog*, which makes park catalog data searchable by the public from their homes, offices, and schools. In addition, launched a new web exhibit commemorating the centennial of NPS museum programs, and inaugurated the *Teaching With Museum Collections* Web site, featuring lesson plans to promote incorporation of museum objects from NPS sites into middle school and high school curricula.
- Completed and installed 13 major museum exhibits in the following parks: Missouri NRA (Ponca Visitor Center), Sagamore Hill NHS, Brown v. Board of Education NHS, Manzanar NHS, Gateway NRA (Sentinels of our Shores Education Center), Dayton Aviation Heritage NHP (Wright Cycle Company exhibits), Devil's Tower NM, Big Thicket NP, Cumberland Gap NHP (Visitor Center and Visitor Information Center), New Bedford Whaling NHP (Wharfinger exhibits), Stones River NB, Yosemite NP (exhibit on artist Chris Jorgensen), and Golden Gate NRA (exhibit on 1915 Panama-Pacific Exposition).
- Acquired over 2.7 million items, mostly as field collections in archeology, biology, and archives. Just more than 3,700 items were purchased, and more than 297,000 items were donated. Notable FY 2004 acquisitions include 500,000 items unearthed during a 3-year excavation at one of the few intact Native American temple mounds in the Southeast (dating from A.D. 900 to A.D. 1400) at Shiloh NMP; a saber, scabbard, military papers, and portrait of a corporal who fought for the Union at the Battle of Glorieta Pass, donated to Pecos NHP; artifacts and manuscripts donated by former "Rosies" to the Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front NP; photographic albums of Grand Canyon NP in the 1920s; and home furnishings, decorative artworks, and personal effects of John McLaughlin, one of the most prominent early citizens of the Pacific Northwest, which were acquired along with the site when Congress authorized addition of the 1846 McLaughlin House to Fort Vancouver NHS.
- Initiated 30 research projects in ethnographic overviews and assessments, traditional use studies, rapid ethnographic assessments, as well as components to ethnohistories, oral histories, and subsistence studies.
- Continued 33 research projects in ethnographic overviews and assessments, traditional use studies, and rapid ethnographic assessments, as well as components to ethnohistories, oral histories, and

subsistence and cultural affiliation studies, and studies identifying human remains for repatriation under NAGPRA.

- Completed 32 research projects in ethnographic overviews and assessments, traditional use studies, and rapid ethnographic assessments, as well as components to ethnohistories, oral histories, and subsistence and cultural affiliation studies, and studies identifying human remains for repatriation under NAGPRA.
- Entered 130 records in the Ethnographic Resources Inventory (ERI).
- Completed or continued 53 Historic Resource Studies: Oregon and California National Historic Trails, Channel Islands NP, Death Valley NP, Ebey's Landing NHR, Joshua Tree NP, Lassen Volcanic NP, Minidoka Internment NM, Mojave NPres, Muir Woods NM, Oregon Caves NM, Point Reyes NS, Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front NHP, Hot Springs NP, Jewel Cave NM, Minuteman Missile NHS, Keweenaw NHP, Harpers Ferry NHP (Federal Armory), CCC in National Capital Parks, National Capital Parks-East (Fort Dupont), National Capital Parks-East (Marshall Hall), Blue Ridge Pkwy, Cape Lookout NS, Canaveral NS, Chattahoochee River NRA, Great Smoky Mountains NP, Booker T. Washington NM, Boston Harbor Islands NRA, George Washington Birthplace NM, Governors Island NM, Hopewell Furnace NHS, Independence NHP, John Fitzgerald Kennedy NHS, Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller NHP, Martin Van Buren NHS, New River Gorge NR, Roosevelt-Vanderbilt sites, Sagamore Hill NHS, Saugus Iron Works NHS, Statue of Liberty NM, Weir Farm NHS, Chiricahua NM (Faraway Ranch), Dinosaur NM, Route 66, Tumacacori NHP, Salinas Pueblo Missions NM, Bent's Old Fort NHS, Pipe Spring NM, Tonto NM, Yellowstone NP, Aniakchak NM, Denali NP, Aleutian World War II National Historic Area, and Wrangell-St. Elias NP (Kennecott).

At Shiloh NMP, 500,000 items were unearthed during a 3-year excavation at one of the few intact Native American temple mounds in the Southeast (dating from A.D. 900 to A.D. 1400).

- Initiated six Historic Resource Studies: Golden Gate NRA, Apostle Islands NL, Badlands NP, Prince William Forest Park, Frederick Law Olmsted NHS, and Women's Rights NHP.
- Continued or completed special history studies in five parks: Architectural history of San Antonio Missions NHP, architectural history of Tumacacori NHP, Underground Railroad special history studies for Hampton NHS and two parks in Massachusetts.
- Completed or continued administrative histories in 21 parks: Olympic NP, Point Reyes NS, War in the Pacific NHP, Cape Hatteras NS, DeSoto NMem, Southeast Archeological Center, Hot Springs NP, Fort Stanwix NM, Fire Island NS, George Washington Birthplace NM, Morristown NHP, New River Gorge NR, Sagamore Hill NHS, Hopewell Furnace NHS, Roosevelt-Vanderbilt sites, Canyonlands NP, Timpanogos Cave NM, Organ Pipe Cactus NM (portion), Little Bighorn Battlefield NM, San Antonio Missions NHP, and Denali NP.
- Initiated six Administrative Histories: Yosemite NP, Redwoods N&SP, Minute Man NHP, Saint-Gaudens NHS, Springfield Armory NHS, and Katmai NP.

FY 2005 Planned Program Performance

Performance on NPS strategic goals:

Improvements in FY 2005 over the FY 2004 actuals will range from 1.8 to 32.5 percent for cultural resource inventories. Some inventories require significantly more data sets to complete a record and in some cases, the data can be more difficult to collect.

All dollar amounts in thousands

	2004 Actual	2005 Plan	2005 plan versus 2004 actual
Percent increase in archeological sites inventoried (BUR)	5.4% (from 57,752 to 60,855)	7.4% (from 57,752 to 62,000)	2% (1,145 sites added, (1.9%)
Percent increase in cultural landscapes inventoried with complete, accurate, and reliable information (BUR)	21.6% (from 148 to 180)	54.1% (from 148 to 228)	32.5% (48 added, 26.7%)
Percent of historic structures on the FY 2003 List of Classified Structures with complete, accurate, and reliable information in database (BUR)	34.5% (9,155 of 26,531)	50% (13,266 of 26,531)	15.5% (4,111 records, 44.9%)
Percent of historic and prehistoric structures (on current List of Classified Structures) with complete, accurate, and reliable information in database (PART CR-5)	34.5%	50%	15.5%
Percent increase in museum objects cataloged (BUR)	22.6% (from 42.4 to 52.0 million)	27.4% (from 42.4 to 54.0 million)	4.8% (2.0 million objects cataloged, 3.8%)
Percent increase in ethnographic resources inventoried (BUR)	45.5% (from 929 to 1,352)	62.8% (from 929 to 1,512)	17.3% (160 added, 11.8%)
% of museum objects catalogued and submitted to the National Catalog (PART CR-6)	47.8%	48.1%	0.3% (0.63%)
Cost to catalog a museum object (PART CR-7)	$0.95	$0.95	0
Percent increase in parks with updated historical research (BUR)	11.0% (42 parks)	14.0% (54 parks)	3.0% (12 added, 28.6%)

Other Program Accomplishments:

- Maintain and update the inventory of 60,855 archeological sites in ASMIS to meet the goal of 62,000 sites. It is estimated that 65,000 electronic and paper records exist for known archeological sites and efforts will be made to put most paper records into electronic format by FY 2006.
- Conduct an estimated 250 field studies that cover approximately 50,000 acres of park land as part of archeological inventory projects, and identify and document an estimated 2,500 archeological sites.
- Issue Director's Order on Archeology (DO#28A) and plan and develop the supporting handbook.
- Perform a major upgrade of the ASMIS software with extensive modifications to the User Guide and ASMIS Data Dictionary, and develop and launch an Internet-based version of ASMIS for online data entry, compilation, and national level reporting.
- Conduct at least one ASMIS training session on park and regional use of ASMIS.
- Develop and offer training in the shared curriculum for archeologists and interpreters (Interpretive Development Plan Module 440).
- Prepare Cultural Landscape Reports for Scotty's Castle and Lower Vine Ranch at Death Valley NP, Fort Baker at Golden Gate NRA, and Cades Cove at Great Smoky Mountains NP.
- Add 48 landscapes to the CLI with complete, accurate, and reliable information.
- Prepare a Historic Structure Report for the Roulette House at Antietam NB, and Drakesbad Historic District at Lava Beds NM.
- Certify information for an additional 4,111 structures on the LCS as complete, accurate and reliable and assess the condition of an additional 557 structures.
- Catalog an additional 2.04 million objects, specimens and museum archival collections in parks, including rare plant and insect specimens at Yellowstone NP, archeological collections at Fort Union

All dollar amounts in thousands

Trading Post NHS and Amistad NRA, a photographic collection at Hopewell Furnace NHS, historic wax cylinder sound recordings at Edison NHS, historic objects from the Phoenix Indian School at the Western Archeological and Conservation Center, and archival collections at Independence NHP and Dinosaur NM.

- Launch new web exhibits, relating to museum collections at Grant Kohrs Ranch NHS, Bandelier NM, Golden Gate NRA, and Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller NHP, and add new lesson plans utilizing museum objects into the *Teaching with Museum Collections* Web site.
- Install an anticipated eight major exhibits at parks, including Rocky Mountain NP, Natchez Trace NST, Cabrillo NM, Fort Stanwix NM, Cumberland Island NS, Arches NP, Kings Mountain NMP, and Shenandoah NP, and a NPS museum program centennial exhibit, *The Power of Context: NPS museums at 100 Years*, at the Department of the Interior Museum.
- Initiate 30 research projects in ethnographic overviews and assessments, traditional use studies, rapid ethnographic assessments, as well as components to ethnohistories, oral histories, and subsistence studies. As park interest in ethnography increases, this involvement may intensify.
- Continue the 33 research projects initiated in previous years for ethnographic overviews and assessments, traditional use studies, rapid ethnographic assessments, components to ethnohistories, oral histories, subsistence and cultural affiliation studies, and studies identifying human remains for repatriation under NAGPRA.
- Enter an estimated 161 records in the Ethnographic Resources Inventory (ERI), listing places such as Castle Rock Butte in Bighorn Canyon NRA; landscapes; objects at archeological sites and museums; and natural resources, such as 'ulu (*Artocarpus altilis*), a plant used by the Manu'a Samoans to treat children's infections.

FY 2006 Budget Request: Cultural Resources Applied Research

Request Component	Amount
FY 2005 Budget Estimate	18,382
Programmatic Changes	
• Fleet Management Reform	-324
TOTAL, Program Changes[1]	**-324**
Uncontrollable Changes	+286
FY 2006 Budget Request	**18,344**
Net Change	-38

[1]Justification for program changes can be found at the end of this activity's presentation.

Subactivity: **Resource Stewardship**
Program Component: **Cultural Resources Management**

FY 2006 Base Program Overview

The Cultural Resources Management program of the National Park Service supports DOI's goal, "Protect the Nation's natural, cultural and heritage resources," through the management of archeological and historic sites and their associated resources, ethnographic resources, museum collections, cultural landscapes as well as those areas defined in the DOI's Strategic Plan as Special management areas such as Wild and Scenic Rivers and National Historic and Scenic Trails. Additionally, staff experts provide enhanced technical assistance, education, training, and planning support to NPS managers and their national and international partners.

Cultural Resources Threats…

- Vandalism
- Lack of adequate storage and care of park museum collections
- Weather
- Air pollution
- Inadequate attention to stabilization, maintenance, and repair of structures, landscapes, and museum collections
- Failure to monitor changes in the resource
- Failure to correct improper uses
- Lack of documentation and determination of appropriate treatment strategies

Cultural resources management activities ensure the preservation and protection of cultural resources. Although parks do this work, regional and Servicewide offices provide support, especially for major preservation work. To be effective, this work must be ongoing. For example, keeping up with maintenance needs can slow deterioration, decrease costs for repair, and prevent the loss of the cultural resource. Coordination among responsible programs eliminates the potential for redundant and conflicting activities, maximizing the benefit from preservation and protection actions. An example of this strategy in action is the integration of preservation of historic structures with maintenance strategies for all facilities.

Cultural resources management responsibilities and performance strategies include:

- **Archeological Resources**
  - Maintain the integrity and improve the condition of archeological resources.
  - Protect and preserve archeological sites, collections, and records.
  - Share information about park resources with professionals and visitors.
  - Explore ways to improve park reporting of performance that links to budget allocations.
- **Cultural Landscapes and Historic and Prehistoric Structures**
  - Stabilize historic and prehistoric structures and cultural landscapes.
  - Review of cost per structure stabilized.
- **Museum Collections**
  - Preserve and protect collections to make them accessible for public enjoyment and knowledge.
  - Provide support to the Interior Museum Property Program.
  - Introduce budgetary incentives that will accelerate the correction of deficiencies in museum facilities and increase the percentage of NPS and Department of the Interior preservation and protection standards met and the percentage of collections in good condition.
- **Ethnographic Resources**
  - Provide baseline data on park cultural and natural resources and on cultural groups with traditional associations to parks.
  - Document and inform legislatively required consultation with traditionally associated groups.
  - Increase efficiency by monitoring the value added to NPS operations through ethnographic activities and adjusting project priorities to improve cost/benefit ratio.
- **Park NAGPRA**
  - Assist parks with NAGPRA compliance.
  - Maintain Servicewide record of NAGPRA compliance in parks.
- **Underground Railroad**
  - Maintain the Network to Freedom, a listing of sites, programs, and facilities with a verifiable connection to the Underground Railroad.
  - Provide technical assistance, and, under the National Recreation and Preservation appropriation, provide matching grants to parks, States, local governments, and private organizations that are documenting and preserving Underground Railroad resources.

The **Cultural Resources Preservation Program (CRPP)** provides funds for security, environmental control, and other concerns for museum collections, and for the urgent stabilization and preservation of archeological and historic sites, structures, cultural landscapes, and museum objects. This program sets aside $2.0 million annually to address stabilization needs for 100 of the most important historic and prehistoric structures. Another program for preserving cultural resources is the **Cyclic Maintenance for Historic Properties Program**, which provides funds to stabilize and maintain historic and prehistoric sites, structures, landscapes, museum collections, and facilities, and is functionally represented under the Facility Operations and Maintenance budget subactivity.

Support Offices and Cultural Resource Centers. Specialists at support offices, cultural resource centers, and the Harpers Ferry Center carry a share of the preservation workload for parks that lack the necessary personnel. Contract work frequently augments staff or provides specialized expertise. Centers provide research, project supervision, technical assistance, information management and GIS expertise, management planning, and centralized management of museum objects. NPS maintains the following cultural resource centers:

- Alaska Regional Curatorial Center
- Midwest Archeological Center
- Museum Resource Center (National Capital Region)
- Northeast Museum Services Center
- Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
- Southeast Archeological Center
- Intermountain Cultural Resources Center

Use of Cost and Performance Information: Cultural Resource Management

Managers use performance feedback to develop cultural resource preservation and protection strategies, as illustrated in these examples, showing improved museum collections conditions, stabilized archeological sites, and deterrence of looters.

Since 1986, parks used a self-evaluation checklist to report conditions in museum facilities. A 1985 audit finding that parks lacked fire protection and security for collections led to a 1987 report to Congress presenting a strategy and cost estimate to correct checklist deficiencies. Since 1990, Congress has appropriated $35.5 million to improve preservation and protection for park museum collections. In 1997, NPS adopted the checklist data as a performance measure indicating the condition of the collections.

FY 2004 Program Performance Accomplishments

Performance on NPS strategic goals:

- Archeological sites condition: Of the 29,111 archeological sites with condition information, 14,301 were in good condition (49.1 percent). The parks increased the number of sites with a condition assessment by 4,216 and the number of sites in good condition by 2,410. The NPS did not fully meet its goal of having 50 percent of its archeological sites with condition assessments in good condition due primarily to logistical constraints and insufficient staff and funding resources to conduct condition assessments and make improvements to site condition.
- Cultural landscapes condition: At the end of FY 2004 there were 180 landscapes on the Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) and 60 (33.3 percent) were in good condition.
- Historic structures condition: At the end of FY 2004 there were 26,585 historic structures on the List of Classified Structures (LCS) and 12,102 (45.5 percent) were in good condition.
- Museum collections standards met: Conditions in park museum facilities met 70.7 percent of applicable preservation and protection standards (54,241 of 76,685), achieving the performance goal.

Other Program Accomplishments:

- Northeast Region archeologists developed a protocol to conduct condition assessments of archeological sites and enter the information in ASMIS.
- Participated in a working group on the Incident Management, Analysis, and Reporting System (IMARS) to incorporate looting and other ARPA-related incidents.
- Continued updates to and expansion of the Archeology and Ethnography Web site. Developed and posted a distance-learning course, *Interpretation for Archeologists*, as part of the NPS shared competency effort for archeology and interpretation (Interpretive Development Plan Module 440). Developed and posted a new web-based publication series, *Studies in Archeology and Ethnography*, which includes a brief ethnography of Magnolia Plantation at Cane River Creole NHP. Launched the first Spanish version of a web feature in the Discover Archeology series with a translation of The Robinson House at Manassas NBP.
- Approximately 370 incidents of archeological and paleontological looting and vandalism were reported in parks for calendar year 2003, according to the most recent Ranger Activities Division report provided. It is anticipated that this number will remain stable in FY 2005 and FY 2006.
- The National Archeological Database (NADB) Reports module was updated, resulting in 8,450 bibliographical citations of NPS archeological reports that are searchable online. It is anticipated that there will be minimal increases in FY 2005 and FY 2006.

- 4,200 archeological properties on NPS lands are listed on the National Register of Historic Places based on data in the Archeological Sites Management Information System.
- Launched the Sustainable Management of Military Earthworks Web site to assist parks and partners with research, documentation and treatment of these threatened resources.
- Provided training in association with the American Battlefield Protection Program on the content and use of information on the Sustainable Management of Military Earthworks Web site.
- Republished the Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports and the associated 14 Landscape Lines.
- Published two new Landscape Lines: 15) Historic Trails and 16) Historic Roads.
- Formed the Maintained Landscapes Work Group to draft standards and inspection guidance for the Facility Management Software System (FMSS) in order to incorporate landscape assets including those that have been determined historically significant.
- Stabilized Lower East Fork Patrol Cabin at Denali NP&Pres, four historic structures at Lyndon B. Johnson NHP, Cold Springs School at Buffalo NR, Marshall Hall ruins at National Capital Parks-East, Castle Williams staircase at Governor's Island NM, roof of Battery Spencer Powerhouse at Golden Gate NRA, and the Life Saving Station at Cape Lookout NS.

To better protect its collections, John Day Fossil Beds NM moved them into the Thomas Condon Paleontology Center. The Center has space for 40,000 specimens, research areas, a preparation laboratory, library, classroom, and exhibit space.

- Corrected 1,042 planning, environmental, storage, security, and fire protection deficiencies in park museum collections. For example, Hubbell Trading Post NHS moved into a new 5,500 square foot storage facility, which raised that site's compliance with NPS museum preservation and protection standards from 81 percent to 94 percent. Yellowstone NP moved its collections into its new 27,000 square foot Heritage and Research Center. John Day Fossil Beds NM moved its collections into the new Thomas Condon Paleontology Center, with room for 40,000 specimens, research areas, a preparation laboratory, library, classroom, and exhibit space. Grand Teton NP began conservation work on several important paintings by Thomas Moran and William Henry Jackson. The Midwest Region completed security and fire protection surveys for its parks. Grand Portage NM installed a fire suppression system in its museum collection storage area. Arlington House and Clara Barton NHS completed Emergency Operations Plans. Four parks (Castillo de San Marcos NM, Fort Caroline NMem, Fort Matanzas NM, and Timucuan Ecological and Historical Preserve) moved their museum collections to a joint facility at Timucuan.
- Involved in an estimated 124 ethnographic special projects, 20 consultations with researchers at Olympic NP, seven ethnography training sessions for park neighbors at Yellowstone NP, Ethnographic Resources Inventory (ERI) training for six parks in the Northeast Region, and 40 individual training, consultation, repatriation, publication, demonstration research, and paper presentations Servicewide.
- Recorded, conducted, or actively participated in 168 face-to-face ethnographic consultations with Indian Tribes, traditionally associated communities, and other park neighbors Servicewide. Consultations involved NAGPRA repatriation, NAGPRA research, NPS resource management planning, cultural resource management guidelines, and monitoring of ongoing resource use by traditionally associated groups.
- Involved in 116 ethnographic consultations specifically directed toward the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969.
- Revised and updated NPS guidance for NAGPRA compliance in light of recommendations in a National Park System Advisory Board report and forwarded the revised document for Servicewide distribution.

All dollar amounts in thousands

- Assisted 16 parks with complex NAGPRA compliance issues in the context of inadvertent discoveries and the disposition of culturally unidentifiable human remains. Several notices, including those from Guadalupe Mountains NP and the Southeast Archeological Center, required extensive discussions due to difficult issues of cultural affiliation and statutory and regulatory requirements.
- Sixteen Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) notices of inventory completion or intent to repatriate were reviewed or published.
- Expanded the Network to Freedom by reviewing 64 applications, of which 50 were accepted. The Network to Freedom now includes 199 sites, programs, and facilities with a documented, verifiable connection to the Underground Railroad, including 16 listings in NPS units, and one National Wildlife Refuge.
- Enhanced NPS partnerships with underserved African American communities through conducting more than 143 site visits, participating in more than 68 conferences, organizing eight gatherings, and conducting seven workshops on documenting Underground Railroad sites for the Network to Freedom.
- Finalized methodology for documenting Underground Railroad associations, particularly using oral traditions.
- Co-sponsored "Freedom in the Florida Territory: American and Caribbean connections to the Underground Railroad" Conference.

A view of Ripley, a main station in the Ohio Underground Railroad network, across from Kentucky The National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom expanded in FY 2004 and now includes 199 sites, programs, and facilities.

- Worked with partners to initiate a nationwide friends group for the Underground Railroad.
- Continued the Vanishing Treasures partnership with the College of Eastern Utah, San Juan Campus, fostering an educational program that provides instruction and hands-on training in archeological site preservation and conservation. A weeklong training workshop included more than 20 NPS personnel and representatives from the private sector and Federal and State agencies.
- Coordinated and participated in Vanishing Treasures preservation workshops held at the Kinishba NHL on the White Mountain Apache Reservation, Tonto NM, and the mission church of San Juan de Janos and San Felope y Santiago, Janos, Chihuahua, Mexico.
- Provided extensive technical assistance or preservation treatment in 32 Vanishing Treasures parks, including, Chaco Culture NHP, Fort Bowie NHS, Gila Cliff Dwelling NM, Glen Canyon NRA, Mesa Verde NP, Mojave NPres, Navajo NM, Pecos NHP, Salinas Pueblo Missions NHP, Walnut Canyon NM, and Wupatki NM. Provided assistance to Federal, State and local agencies including the Bureau of Land Management in Utah, and the U.S. Forest Service, White Mountain Apache Tribe, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs in Arizona.
- In the Vanishing Treasures program, 14 preservation projects resulted in improved conditions for 14 prehistoric and historic structures. Five craft and preservation specialists were hired and trained in conservation.

FY 2005 Planned Program Performance

Performance on NPS strategic goals:

	2004 Actual	2005 Plan	2005 plan versus 2004 actual
Percent Archeological sites in good condition* (also PART CR-3)	49.1% (14,301 of 29,111)	50%	0.9%
Percent Cultural landscapes in good condition* (also PART CR-4)	33.3% (60 of 180)	31.5%	-1.8%
Percent Historic structures in good condition* (also PART CR-1)	45.5% (12,102 of 26,585)	45.5%	0%

All dollar amounts in thousands

	2004 Actual	2005 Plan	2005 plan versus 2004 actual
Percent Museum collections standards met* also PART CR-2)	70.7% (54,241 of 76,685)	71.9%	1.2%
Percent Collections in good condition	50.6% (160 of 316)	53.3% (168 of 315)	2.7% (+8)
Condition of NPS historic buildings – average FCI (PART CR-8)	0.21	.021	0

** Because these goals are based on current year number of resources, it is not possible to show numbers until the end of the fiscal year.*

Performance goals for the condition of cultural resources are dependent in part on the success of the Facilities Maintenance program. Significant increases in funding for facility maintenance are expected to have a beneficial impact on the condition of cultural resources in the future. Other influences include weather conditions, vandalism, and reprioritization of funding to meet more critical maintenance needs. The goals for condition of historic structures and cultural landscapes for FY 2005 were maintained even though FY 2004 actual performance exceeded these goals because of the Departmental and NPS emphasis on health and safety deferred maintenance and capital projects over resource protection deferred maintenance and capital projects. Without any new funding for work on these resources in FY 2006, the best that can be achieved is to maintain the existing condition. Progress on improving the condition of NPS cultural resources has slowed noticeably since the NPS goals were first adopted for 1998. The resources most easily brought into good condition were treated first, leaving more expensive and time-consuming resources to be preserved. The NPS goals are not only to improve the condition of resources, but also to maintain the condition of resources already in good condition. Performance targets for FY 2005 range from a decrease of minus 1.8 percent to an increase of 2.7 percent.

Other Program Accomplishments:

- Complete Servicewide review and final report on the total estimate of archeological sites on NPS lands and also provide an estimated range of sites per region. The estimated number of archeological sites on NPS-managed land ranges between 516,620 and 2,678,297 sites. The range is expected to remain stable for five to 10 years.
- Complete the Servicewide review and final report on the validity and verification of condition data for archeological sites in ASMIS. This national evaluation will help determine the quality of existing site condition data in the national ASMIS database, provide an overall estimate of the condition of archeological sites within NPS units, and assist in quantifying progress toward fulfilling performance goals.
- Form a work group of park, region, and headquarters archeologists to draft "Ruins" inspection guidance for data input into the FMSS.
- Form a work group of park, region, and National Center archeologists to draft a new recommended procedure for allocating archeological inventory project funds that takes into account annual reporting performance.
- Continue to participate in a working group on IMARS to incorporate looting and other ARPA-related incidents.
- Complete and distribute web-based guidance on archeological permitting and archeological site condition assessment as part of the handbook supporting the Director's Order on Archeology (DO#28A).
- Update, develop, and post new web pages and features on park archeological resources, including thematic travel itineraries designed to increase visitation to parks.
- Conduct Servicewide training on the preservation of historic urban park landscapes by the Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation.
- Publish the Historic Orchard Management study.
- Stabilize Kennecott Mill building at Wrangell-Saint Elias NP&Pres, four Yampa River canyon cabins at Dinosaur NM, roof of the Old First Baptist Church at Nicodemus NHS, lift lock 28 at the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal NHP, roof of new barn at Sagamore Hill NHS, Aiopio fish pond at Kaloko-Honokohau NHP, and the George Dixon house at Cape Lookout NS.

All dollar amounts in thousands

- Correct planning, environmental, storage, security, and fire protection deficiencies in park museum collections, such as preserving eight historic vessels in the museum collection at Sleeping Bear Dunes NL; packing and transporting museum collections from Morristown NHP, Hampton Mansion NHS, and John F. Kennedy NHS to secure off-site storage, while fire suppression systems and other upgrades are installed at park facilities; moving museum collections from substandard space at Petersburg NB to rental space that meets NPS preservation and protection standards; eliminating all museum storage deficiencies at Zion NP; developing a Collection Management Plan for Grand Teton NP; carrying out conservation assessment and treatment at the Midwest Archeological Center; and acquiring museum storage equipment for Fort Union Trading Post NHS.
- Continue ethnographic special projects, including research projects, Ethnographic Resources Inventory (ERI) training, consultation, repatriation consultation, demonstration research, and related publications and presentations.
- Draft the ethnography Director's Order (DO#28-D) and the Ethnography Handbook.
- Continue to conduct ethnographic consultations with Indian Tribes, traditionally associated communities and other park neighbors on NAGPRA repatriation, NAGPRA research, NPS resource management planning, cultural resource management guidelines, and monitoring of ongoing resource use by traditionally associated groups.

Employees examine baskets in the storage facility at the Intermountain Cultural Resources Center.

- Initiate collaborative studies with Mexican counterparts in Phase 2 of a Rapid Ethnographic Assessment project on the impact of tourism on indigenous and Hispanic peoples along El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro NHT.
- Develop strategies, provide training, and post distance learning instruction on the web for expanding NPS focus on living peoples and cultures, in particular African Americans, associated with park units.
- Complete and distribute revised park NAGPRA guidance.
- Develop and provide park NAGPRA training.
- Publish "Beyond Oral Traditions," a guideline on documenting Underground Railroad associations.
- Expand and update content of National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Web site (www.cr.nps.gov/ugrr).
- Continue outreach to Network to Freedom members, the African American community, and others through organizing gatherings and conferences and conducting site visits for technical assistance related to the preservation of Underground Railroad history and resources.
- Maintain and expand the National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom listings.
- In the Vanishing Treasures program, an estimated 12 preservation projects will be implemented to improve conditions for 12 prehistoric and historic structures (and the same in FY 2006). An estimated 5 craft and preservation specialists will be hired and trained.

FY 2006 Budget Request: Cultural Resources Management

Request Component	Amount
FY 2005 Budget Estimate	76,344
Programmatic Changes	No Change
TOTAL, Program Changes	**0**
Uncontrollable changes	+1,747
FY 2006 Budget Request	**78,091**
Net change	+1,747

Subactivity: Resource Stewardship
Program Component: Resources Protection

FY 2006 Base Program Overview

The Resources Protection program of the National Park Service supports DOI's goal, "Protect the Nation's natural, cultural and heritage resources." The NPS actively manages natural and cultural resources in the National Park System to meet its statutory responsibility to preserve these resources unimpaired for future generations. The program supports NPS efforts to improve the health of watersheds, landscapes, and marine and costal resources, and sustain biological communities on the lands and waters in parks, as well as protecting a wide variety of cultural resources. This program relates directly to the accomplishment of NPS bureau specific goals that relate directly to the accomplishment of the Department's goals.

Natural and cultural resources are sometimes threatened by human impacts and uses. Illegal activities such as poaching cause harm to and, in some cases, destruction of the resources for which national parks were established.

Natural resources protection is one of the many responsibilities of park law enforcement personnel and of all NPS employees. The protection of resources is accomplished through a program of patrols, investigations, remote surveillance, employee education, public education, improved security and increased interagency cooperation. Preventive measures focus on educating visitors and particularly offenders as to the effects of inappropriate or illegal behavior on irreplaceable resources. Similarly, educating NPS employees and visitors about the impact of their work habits and behavior on the quality of resources provides effective long run preventive protection and helps them recognize illegal activities.

The poaching of wildlife from national parks has been steadily increasing each year for the past several years. An assessment conducted by the NPS indicated that poaching involves the illegal removal of 105 species of wildlife from approximately 153 park areas around the country. A recently completed two-year investigation yielded over 250 prosecutable cases on various wildlife and plant crimes. It also produced substantial data indicating that there is a significant trade in wildlife and plant parts from National Park areas. The data suggests that there is a significant domestic as well as an international market for illegally taken plant and animal parts. Wildlife is taken illegally for different reasons, often for personal consumption or for the sale of body parts to local or international commercial markets.

The illegal removal of wildlife from the parks is suspected to be a factor in the decline of at least twenty-nine species of wildlife, and could cause the extirpation of nineteen species from the parks. In addition, several species of wildlife federally listed as threatened or endangered are being killed or removed from units of the National Park Service.

Federally Listed Threatened and Endangered Species Poached in National Parks

Endangered	Threatened
Hawksbill sea turtle	Bald eagle
California brown pelican	Steller sea lion
Schaus swallowtail butterfly	Grizzly bear
Wright's fishhook cactus	Northern spotted owl
	Greenback cutthroat trout
	Green sea turtle
	Loggerhead sea turtle
	Desert tortoise

Why Animals Are Poached

Animal	Commercial Product	Use	Where Traded

Animal	Commercial Product	Use	Where Traded
Bear	Gall Bladders	Medicinal Purposes	International
	Paws	Medicinal Purposes	International
Elk	Antlers	Medicinal Purposes	Asia
Yellow-Crowned Night-Herons	Meat	Food	National/International
Raptors	Animal	Falconry	National/International
Snakes	Skins	Fashion	National/International
	Animal	Pets	National/International
Paddlefish	Caviar	Food	National/International

Environmental Crimes. The natural environment within and immediately adjacent to national park areas is the subject of growing concern from past and present environmental crimes and clean water issues. Urban sprawl threatens to increase these types of offenses. Threats have expanded from the dumping of residential trash to include the industrial dumping of solvents, asbestos and other toxic materials in remote areas around and within the parks. In addition remote areas of parks are now being used to cultivate large gardens of marijuana. Illegal Mexican drug trafficking organizations are setting up complex operations with live-in garden tenders. Pristine land is being impacted with the destruction of native plants and animals. The introduction of chemicals and pesticides as well as the impacts of long-term human habitation is devastating to park resources. The NPS has increased the investigation and enforcement of these crimes and has dedicated educational programs for both park visitors and neighbors to combat environmental crimes.

Site Destruction. In calendar year 2003, NPS documented 370 violations where archeological or paleontological resources were damaged or destroyed (most recent data available). These included Indian burial sites, tools, weapons, pottery, and baskets associated with historic and prehistoric subsistence and village sites; ceremonial sites; and shipwrecks and associated artifacts. A growing illegal domestic and international market is also depleting paleontological resources ranging from complete dinosaur skeletons to fossilized amber crystals containing prehistoric animal embryos. In addition to pillaging of public lands through illegal excavation, thefts of fossil resources have also occurred in NPS and other public museums. The Archeological Resource Protection Act (ARPA) provides protection of archeological sites in parks through increased monitoring and law enforcement activities to reduce, control, and eliminate criminal looting and depredations of the resources. The use of ARPA funds, which are distributed to the parks, has resulted in an increase of hundreds of new cases with the added benefit of increased site protection throughout the NPS. NPS plans to continue these investigative efforts and to support additional multi-agency investigations. Some funds will be spent on increased training of investigative and resource protection staff and to support long-term investigations in areas where past activities have shown that looting and theft are still occurring and may be increasing.

Alaska Subsistence. Within the State of Alaska, the NPS has a unique responsibility for resources protection as mandated by the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) of 1980. The act contains provisions that prioritize consumptive uses of fish and wildlife for rural residents of the State of Alaska. Federal agencies are now charged with implementing the subsistence provisions on public lands as required by ANILCA. The NPS is responsible for monitoring the taking of consumptive resources on parklands. Priority over all other consumptive uses is based upon local rural residency, availability of alternative resources, and a customary and direct dependence upon the fish and wildlife populations as the mainstay of livelihood. Minimal ANILCA requirements consist of protecting fish and wildlife resources on Federal public lands; studies to document subsistence use by area and species; development of management plans, policies and regulations for subsistence seasons and bag limits; and creation of an extensive public information/awareness system.

NPS will continue to provide for support to park and monument Subsistence Resource Commissions, participation in Regional Advisory Council meetings, and greater involvement with local partners in conducting field-based resource monitoring projects. Participation in these activities is essential to ensure that the

natural and cultural resources and associated values of the Alaska parks are protected, restored and maintained in good condition and managed within their broader context.

Natural Resource Protection Projects. To develop innovative approaches that address the complex threats to natural resources in national parks, the Resource Protection Fund was established to fund a series of competitively selected projects. The projects funded in 2004 were diverse, both in their locations and the threats addressed. These projects included protecting bears and visitors in Alaska gateway communities at Klondike Goldrush NHS, understanding and changing the behavior of visitors who remove petrified wood from Petrified Forest NP, and expanding the investigative analysis techniques developed at Shenandoah NP for theft of native plants to other parks in neighboring NPS regions.

ⓘ Find more information online about Resource Protection programs at www.nps.gov.

FY 2004 Program Performance Accomplishments

- Law enforcement personnel recovered a piece of the Statue of Liberty missing for 19 years. The copper ornament, an ear of corn, had been situated on the balcony encircling the flame of the Statue's torch. It disappeared during the restoration of the statue in the 1980s, and remained missing despite an FBI investigation. Apparently, since its disappearance, the piece had been in the possession of an ornamental ironworker who had worked on the restoration. After the worker died, his son decided to offer the "pre-restoration" piece for sale on e-Bay at a starting bid price of $1,000. A member of the "Statue of Liberty Club," an association of enthusiasts, noticed the online auction posting, and alerted the NPS. After their investigation, which included consultation with the NPS Archeology and Ethnography program, FBI, and Office of the U.S. Attorney, NPS law enforcement approached the seller and requested the item's return. The seller complied.
- Pacific West Region and Sequoia National Park investigated and prosecuted drug trafficking organizations that illegally cultivated large-scale marijuana gardens in remote areas of Sequoia NP. Park rangers found and destroyed six separate gardens containing over 51,300 high potency marijuana plants and made six arrests, all illegal Mexican immigrants. Park rangers and special agents worked closely with the Department of Justice and the local and State law enforcement taskforce on the investigation that has links to Mexican organized crime. Weapons and booby traps were also present in the gardens. The NPS law enforcement and resource team prepared resource damage assessments. Seven other park areas also investigated and destroyed marijuana gardens with eight arrests in 2004. The results of this activity are protected natural resources, increased visitor and employee safety and a decrease of illegal drugs in communities.
- The National Park Service uses an annual report on law enforcement activities within the parks, which includes data on resource crimes as its baseline document. Since this document, the Annual Law Enforcement Statistical Report, is based on the calendar year, the final figures and analysis are not available at this time. Preliminary figures indicate that ARPA and drug indictments and convictions continue to rise Servicewide. Additional funding and focus has led to a major increase in southwestern border and CA park drug seizures and the detention and arrest of hundreds of undocumented immigrants along the border; pervasive drug traffic, illegal immigration, human trafficking, and large scale marijuana cultivation in the backcountry result in resource damage in the form of destroyed vegetation, introduction of chemicals and pesticides, new trails, litter, and human waste.
  - Accomplished 105 percent of planned hazardous fuels reduction target by completing a total of 131,064 acres; (35,255 acres Wildland Urban Interface and 95,809 acres Non-Wildland Urban Interface.) Also, 89,804 acres of Wildland Fire Use acres have been reported beyond formal targeted acres.
  - Provided leadership for National Interagency FPA Steering Committee for the new Fire Program Analysis system, and field support in preparation and conversion of data at 21 NPS pilot sites.
  - Supported Healthy Forest Initiatives activities including coordinating with Natural Resources Associate Directorate to complete drafts of Hazardous Fuels White Paper and draft Alternative Consultation Agreement for T&E species impact assessments.

- Provided leadership in development and implementation planning for the Interagency Fire Program Management system (IFPM), which establishes a professional curriculum and requirement for key fire management positions within the Federal land management bureaus.
- Completed and distributed Director's Order 60 and RM 60, and began preparation of an Aviation Strategic Plan for NPS.
- The NPS Field Training Evaluation Program was implemented for basic law enforcement academy graduates. During the eleven-week program, trainees are evaluated on their understanding and ability to investigate resource related crimes.

FY 2005 Planned Program Performance

Performance on NPS strategic goals:
See Threatened and Endangered Species under Natural Resources Management and cultural resource condition goals under Cultural Resource Management.

Other Program Accomplishments:
- Conduct significant ARPA and NGPRA investigations resulting in successful indictments
- Continue shift of resources and emphasis to address priority law enforcement for border parks, and those with serious officer safety concerns.
- Continue investigative and routine patrol activities to protect cultural and natural resources at 388 sites.
- Continue implementation of the National Fire Plan and Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy to include a strong preparedness organization, targeted fuels management program, proactive community assistance, aggressive workforce development, and accountability measures.
- Promote integration of wildland fire management considerations into resource management planning and natural and cultural resource activities.
- Complete Fire Management Plans on 144 remaining units covering 18 percent of NPS acreage as directed by appropriations language and Federal Wildland Fire Policy Reviews of 1995 and 2001.
- Work with interagency partners to complete FPA Phase I development including bureau and Departmental budget formulation and allocation, integration of wildland fire use into preparedness module, and integration of rules and thresholds for regional/state/national staff.
- Work with interagency partners to formulate business requirements for Phase II (fuels management, extended response resources, large fire resources, prevention, and rehabilitation) and issue system development contract.
- Maintain at least a 95 percent success rate for initial attack success on unwanted wildland fires, and minimize resource and property damage from those fires that escape initial attack through appropriate suppression response and post-fire emergency stabilization measures.
- Meet the bureau's 2005 hazardous fuels acre targets, 141,000 acres, as approved by the DOI program of work.
- Maximize wildland fire use in support of natural resource management goals and objectives, in accordance with park management plans.
- Revise current policy to meet direction of prescribed fire and wildland fire use 2005 policy implementation guides.
- Provide leadership development opportunities for current and future workforce through technical training, education and targeted initiatives, including six Fireline Leadership sessions for frontline supervisors.
- Complete a NPS Strategic Plan for national aviation program.
- Participate with Aviation Board of Directors and Working Group to identify and resolve relevant issues, including most fair and equitable reimbursement option for Aviation Management Directorate (AMD) costs.
- The NPS Law Enforcement Training at the Federal law Enforcement Training center will launch an advanced program targeting resource crimes and investigative techniques.

All dollar amounts in thousands

FY 2006 Budget Request: Resources Protection

Request Component	Amount
FY 2005 Budget Estimate	47,183
Programmatic Changes	No Change
TOTAL, Program Changes[1]	**0**
Uncontrollable changes	+755
FY 2006 Budget Request	**47,938**
Net change	+755

Justification of FY 2006 Budget Request for Resource Stewardship

Request Component	$ Amount	FTE
FY 2005 Budget Estimate	348,036	2,782
Programmatic Changes		
• Expand Vital Signs Inventory and Monitoring Networks	+4,931	+41
• Reduce Natural Resources Preservation Program (NRPP)	-3,931	0
• Fleet Management Reform	-648	0
TOTAL, Program Changes	**+352**	**+41**
Uncontrollable changes	+5,728	0
FY 2006 Budget Request	**354,116**	**2,823**
Net change	+6,080	+41

The FY 2006 budget request for Resource Stewardship is $354.116 million and 2,823 FTE, a net increase of $6.080 million and 41 FTE from the 2005 enacted level.

Expand Vital Signs Inventory and Monitoring Networks: +$4.931 million
The FY 2006 budget proposal would provide an additional $4.931 million and 41 FTE to fund the final eight of the 32 planned networks for monitoring. This additional funding would result from a corresponding $3.931 million decrease in the Natural Resource Preservation Program complimented by $1.0 million in additional funds for the Inventory and Monitoring (I&M) Program. This program, which is the linchpin of the Natural Resource Challenge, would be completed with the FY 2006 President's Request.

The I&M Program provides the information needed to understand and to measure performance regarding the condition of resources in parks, including the condition of watersheds, landscapes, marine resources, and biological communities that are the goals of the Department of the Interior strategic plan. The program also provides information that guides park management actions to improve and sustain the health of park resources. Based on the FY 2006 budget proposal, by the end of FY 2008, the I&M Program plans to have identified the vital signs for natural resource monitoring in 100% of 270 parks, and to have implemented vital signs monitoring in 80% (216 of 270) of parks with significant natural resources. With the proposed increase, those goals would be met and the long-term goal to implement vital signs monitoring in 100% of parks would be met in FY 2009.

As of FY 2005, 24 of the 32 networks, encompassing 207 national parks, are funded for monitoring. These 24 networks are carrying out a three-phase effort to develop and implement a monitoring program that maximizes the use and relevance of monitoring data for management decision-making, research, and education. Each phase of the design work is guided by a group representing park managers and each undergoes peer review and refinement before approval is granted for implementation. Overall effectiveness and efficiency are achieved by: 1) leveraging of costs and expertise through partnerships with more than 150 universities and numerous federal and state agencies, 2) wherever possible, relying on available data and methodologies, and 3) organizing and sharing monitoring efforts among the 270 parks with significant natural resources by forming 32 monitoring networks linked by geography and shared natural resource characteristics.

The first 12 networks that were initially funded in FY 2001–2002 have now completed the three-phase planning and design process to implement monitoring of natural resource vital signs. In early calendar year 2005, the designs undergo peer review and, based on the review, would be approved for implementation. Some monitoring would commence with approval, while some elements of the monitoring are expected to require final work on protocols before complete implementation. The other 12 funded networks are at different stages of the planning process.

The final eight networks were provided advance planning work and have begun planning for monitoring. They have compiled and synthesized existing information and evaluated current monitoring efforts, and will be drawing on expert recommendations to identify the highest priority vital signs. This ensures they will be ready to receive full funding to complete their planning and implement vital signs monitoring.

Reduce Natural Resources Preservation Program (NRPP): -$3.931 million
The FY 2006 budget proposal would decrease the funding available to the Natural Resource Preservation Program by $3.931 million (no FTE are associated with NRPP). This decrease to NRPP funding would correspond to $3.931 million of the $4.931 million increase to the Inventory and Monitoring Program requested in FY 2006. This increase to the Inventory and Monitoring Program would fund the final 8 of the 32 planned monitoring networks.

The NRPP contributes in varying degrees each year, to NPS programs in attaining goals related to threatened and endangered species restoration, exotic species control, disturbed land restoration, and other measures of watershed, landscape, and biological community conditions. Along with other deductions, this decrease would reduce the NRPP program from the FY 2005 level of $12.295 million to $8.352 million.

Because this program funds projects that the parks have identified as priorities, it is not possible with accuracy to estimate which strategic plan goals will be addressed in any given year through NRPP projects.

Fleet Management Reform: - $0.648 million
In 2004, the Department began a collaborative initiative to improve fleet management, developed a strategic plan, and began to implement recommendations from a review of the program conducted by the Office of Inspector General. The initiative focuses on economic-based strategies, including implementation of life-cycle replacement schedules, disposal of underutilized vehicles and vehicles that have surpassed their lifecycle, use of fleet performance measures, energy-saving practices and expanded use of alternate-fueled vehicles, and expanded leasing. The Departmentwide strategy for improved fleet management includes migrating fleet management programs to a more standardized operational model that promotes energy-saving technologies, the development of fleet composition baselines and multi-year plans, improved performance metrics that address efficiency and effectiveness, vehicle and motor pool sharing, and purchase and lease arrangements that consider seasonal workforces. On an annual basis, Interior spends more than $160 million to operate and maintain its fleet of approximately 31,000 vehicles. As part of the fleet management reform, the NPS took a reduction of $3.2 million of the DOI-wide amount of $11 million in FY 2005 and is taking an additional reduction of $1.3 million of the DOI-wide $3.7 million reduction in FY 2006.

NPS will continue to further the Department and bureau's collaborative effort to improve fleet management by reducing the size of the fleet; employing energy saving practices by fleet operators; acquiring more efficient vehicles; acquiring the minimum sized vehicle to accomplish the mission; disposing of under-utilized vehicles; freezing the acquisition of vehicles from the General Services Administration (GSA) Excess Vehicle program; and exploring and developing the use of inter-bureau motor pools.

Because the Federal Vehicle Fleet reduction is split among several subactivities of the ONPS appropriation, this decrease reflects only a portion of the total Federal Vehicle Fleet reduction of $1.294 million. Under the Resource Stewardship subactivity, the $0.648 million the reduction is split equally between the Natural Resources Management and the Cultural Resources Applied Research program components.

All dollar amounts in thousands

Performance Summary Tables: Resource Stewardship

The Resource Stewardship subactivity of Park Management provides a focus on managing the natural and cultural resources within the national parks. Resource Stewardship accomplishments primarily support the DOI Strategic Goal, "Protect the Nation's natural, cultural and heritage resources". However, both directly and indirectly, this subactivity also supports the DOI goals to "Provide recreation opportunities for America" and "Safeguard lives, property and assets, advance scientific knowledge, and improve the quality of life for communities we serve for recreation and serving communities."

The changes to the NPS budget, represented by the President's Budget, affect the effort and consequently the results of managing national park lands. The following measures of performance, under the DOI Strategic Goal, "Protect the Nation's natural, cultural and heritage resources", reflect those changes in the aggregate. Because many of DOI's measures of performance are new and baselines are still being developed, actual data may be unavailable for some years and projected targets may still be in formulation. Other "recreation" and the "serving community" goals are shown under the Visitor Services subactivity. Where FY 2004 actual performance greatly exceeded or failed to meet FY 2004 targets, FY 2005 and out-year targets have been revised.

RESOURCE PROTECTION GOALS – Protect Natural, Cultural and Heritage Resources

End Outcome Goal 1.1: Resource Protection. Improve the health of watersheds, landscapes, and marine resources that are DOI managed or influenced in a manner consistent with obligations regarding the allocation and use of water

Resource Protection: Improve health of watersheds, landscapes and marine resource	FY 2003 Actual	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Enacted	FY 2005 Revised Plan	FY 2006 plan	Change in Performance 2005 Plan to 2006	Long-term Target (2008)
END OUTCOME MEASURES							
Land health: **Wetland**, **Riparian, Upland, Coastal and Marine areas** - Percent of acres (or miles) achieving desired conditions where condition is known and as specified in management plans consistent with applicable substantive and procedural requirements of State and Federal water law **(SP, BUR Ia1C, Ia1D, Ia1E, Ia1F)**	UNK	Develop condition information and measurements	Develop initial baselines and targets.	Work with parks to assess resources	Develop initial baselines and targets.	NA	TBD
Land health: **Mines** - Number of land acres reclaimed or mitigated from the effects of degradation from past mining. **(SP, BUR Ia1G)**	UNK	No Data available. First report will be in FY05	2% (cumulative 600 of 30,000 acres)	300 acres 1% of 30,000 (cumulative 600 of 30,000 acres)	300 acres, 1% of 30,000 (Cumulative 900 acres, 3%)	300 aces added (50%)	1,500 acres cumulative (5% of 30,000 acres)
Water quality: Surface waters - Percent of managed surface waters that meet Surface waters - Percent of surface waters managed by DOI that meet State (EPA approved) water quality standards **(SP, BUR Ia4A and Ia4B)**	UNK	98.8% of streams and rivers (136,400 of 138,00 miles) and, 76.6% of lakes, reservoirs, etc., (3,651,000 of 4,765,000 acres)	Revise initial baseline	98.8% of streams and rivers (136,400 of 138,000 miles of rivers and streams) and, 76.6% (3,651,000 of 4,765,000 acres)	98.9% of streams and rivers (136,480 of 138,000 miles of rivers and streams) and, 77.0% 3,669,050 of 4,765,000 acres)	80 miles added in FY 06 (0.06%) and 18,050 acres added in FY 06 (0.49%)	99.1% of streams and rivers (total 136,760 of 138,000 miles of rivers and streams) 140 miles added in FY 08, and 79% (total 3,764,350 of 4,765,000 acres) 47,650 acres added in FY 08
Water quantity: Protect and/or restore X number of surface waters directly managed or influenced by DOI, as specified in management plans and consistent with applicable Federal and State law, by working with State and local resource managers, as appropriate, to meet human and ecological needs **(SP, BURIa4D)**	UNK	5 water systems	3 water systems (cumulative)	17 water systems added (cumulative 22 water systems)	3 water systems added (cumulative 25 water systems)	3 water system added (13.6%)	3 water systems added (cumulative 31 water systems)
Air quality: Percent of reporting Class I DOI lands that meet ambient air quality standards (NAAQS). **(SP, BUR Ia3B)**	UNK	75% (27 of 36 reporting parks)	72% (26 of 36 reporting parks)	75% (27 of 36 reporting parks)	78% (28 of 36 parks reporting)	1 added (3%)	81% (29 of 36 reporting parks)

All dollar amounts in thousands

Resource Protection: Improve health of watersheds, landscapes and marine resource	FY 2003 Actual	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Enacted	FY 2005 Revised Plan	FY 2006 plan	Change in Performance 2005 Plan to 2006	Long-term Target (2008)
Air quality: Percent of reporting Class I DOI lands that meet visibility objectives **(SP, BUR Ia3C)**	UNK	85% (22 of 26 reporting parks)	71% (15 of 21 reporting parks)	85% (22 of 26 reporting parks)	88% (23 of 26 parks reporting)	2 added (93%)	92% (24 of 26 reporting parks)
Intermediate Outcome: Restore and maintain proper function to watersheds and landscapes Intermediate Outcome Measures (Key), PART, and BUR							
Restoration: Percent of bureau priority acres targeted for restoration, where treatment is completed to achieve planned condition **(BUR Ia1A) NOTE:** this goal will be dropped when Land Health Goals are developed**.**	6.1% (13,525 of .222m acres)	2% (6,000 of .235 m acres)	4% (9,400 of .235 million acres)	2% (8,700 of 437,150 acres) 2,100 acres in FY 05	3% (13,100 of 437,150) 4,400 acres in FY 06	4,400 acres (50.5%)	5% (21,850 of 437,150) 4,370 acres in FY 08
Air quality in XX% of NPS reporting park areas has remained stable or improved **(BUR Ia3)**	54%	63%	64% 1% in FY 05	No change	66% 2% in FY 06	2% (3%)	70% 2% in FY 08
Acres of disturbed lands treated per year. **(RePART – NR-1 annual outcome)**	2,964	3,028	NA	Goal replaced by RePART NR-8	NA	NA	NA
Acres of disturbed park lands prepared for natural restoration each year **(RePART NR-2 annual outcome)**	Not in PART	4,700	TBD in FY 2004	Under development	Under development	NA	Under development
Percent of parks with unimpaired water quality **(PART NR-5 long-term outcome)**	62%	66%	66%	Goal replaced by RePART NR-9	NA	NA	NA
% of targeted disturbed acres restored (RePart NR-8)	NA	2%	Not in Plan	2%	3%	1% (50%)	5%
% of streams and rivers meeting State and Federal water quality (PART NR-9 long-term outcome)	New in FY 05	New in FY 05	Not in Plan	98.8%	98.9%	0.1%	99.1%
Intermediate Outcome: Improve information base, information management and technical assistance **Intermediate Outcome Measures (Key), PART and BUR**							
Status and Trends: Natural Resource Inventories – Acquire or develop outstanding data sets identified in 2002 of basic natural resource inventories for parks **(BUR Ib1, PART NR-1, RePART NR-6 long-term outcome)**	54.4% (1,507 of 2,767)	58.9% (1,630 of 2,767)	64% (1,771 of 2,767) 141 in FY 05	No change	72% (1,992 of 2,767) 221 in FY 06	221 (12.5%)	88% (2,438 of 2,767) 243 in FY 08
Status and Trends: Vital Signs – percent of parks (with significant natural resources) that have identified their vital signs for natural resource monitoring **(BUR Ib3A, PART NR-2, RePART NR-3) long-term output)**	46% (125 of 270)	65% (176 of 270)	80% (216 of 270) 40 in FY 05	No change	90% (240 of 270) 24 in FY 06	24 parks (11%)	100% (270 of 270) 0 in FY 08
Status and Trends: Vital Signs - parks with significant natural resources have implemented natural resource monitoring of key vital signs parameters. (Performance not seen in same year as appropriation) **(BUR Ib3B, PART NR-3)**	UNK	3.7% (10 of 270 parks)	37% (101 of 270 parks) 91 in FY05	No change	56% (153 of 270) 52 in FY 06	52 parks (51.5%)	8% (216 of 270 parks) 0 in FY 08
Percent of park lands containing ecosystems in good or fair condition **(RePART NR-4 long-term outcome)**	UNK	No Data	TBD	Under development	Under development	NA	Under development

(SP) - DOI Strategic Plan goal, **(PART)** - OMB PART Measure (NR-Natural Resource), **(BUR) -** NPS specific goal, TBD - to be determined (see above), NA - not available or an output goal, UNK: unknown or unavailable.

All dollar amounts in thousands

End Outcome Goal 1.2: Resource Protection. Sustain biological communities on DOI managed and influenced lands and waters in a manner consistent with obligations regarding the allocation and use of water							
Resource Protection: Sustain desired biological communities	FY 2003 Actual	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Enacted	FY 2005 Revised Plan	FY 2006 plan	Change in Performance 2005 Plan to 2006	Long-term Target (2008)
END OUTCOME MEASURES							
Percent of species of management concern reaching self sustaining levels, in cooperation with affected States and others, as defined in approved management documents (SP) NOTE: NPS did not collect FY 2004 data to support the Departmental Strategic Plan measure on species of management concern. NPS will not target this goal for FY 2005 of 2006. See Bureau goal Ia2B below.	NA	No Data	64% (4,966 of 7,759)	No Data	No Data	No Data	No data
Percent of populations of management concern that are managed to self-sustaining levels, in cooperation with affected States and others, as defined in approved management documents **(BUR Ia2B)** **NOTE:** NPS will be reporting to the DOI Species of Special Management Concern beginning in FY 2006 when that goal is reworded to reflect "populations of species."	NA	Not in plan. Actual performance: 45% (273 of 602)	Not in Plan	47% (282 of 602) 9 in FY 05	49% (295 of 602) 13 in FY 06	13 populations (4.6%)	53% (319 of 602) 12 in FY 08
Percent of Federally listed species that occur or have occurred in parks making progress toward recovery. **(BUR Ia2A, PART NR-4)** *NOTE: FWS will report NPS contribution to SP goal at DOI level*	53% (235 of 442)	41.2% (430 of 1,042)	40% (325 of 812)	41% (430 of 1,042) 0 in FY 05	42% (436 of 1,042) 6 in FY 06	6 species (1.4%)	43% (448 of 1,042) 6 in FY 08
Invasive species: Percent of baseline area infested with invasive plant species that is controlled **(SP, BUR Ia1B, PART NR-5)** baseline reset for FY 2004 at 2.6 million acres. Beginning with FY 2005, targets reflect only "canopy" acres controlled.	10% less (267,480 of 2.657m acres or 2.39 m remain infested) Gross acres	3.6% (95,556 in FY 2004 of 2.6 million acres) Gross acres	3.2% (83,500 acres contained of 2.6 million acres) Gross acres	1.9% (cumulative 49,500 of 2.6 m acres), 8,000 acres of canopy cover in FY 2005)	2.1% (cumulative 57,500 of 2.6 million acres) 8,000 acres of canopy cover in FY 2006)	8,000 canopy acres (16.2%)	2.8% (cumulative 73,500 of 2.6 million acres) 8,000 acres of canopy cover in FY 2008)
Invasive species: Percent change from baseline in the number of invasive animal populations **(SP, BUR Ia2C)**	UNK	No data	0.6% less (from 323 to 321)	TBD	TBD	NA	TBD
Intermediate Outcome: No DOI End Outcomes Measures associated with these End Outcome Goals **Intermediate Outcome Measures (Key and Non-Key) and PART Outcome Measures**							
Cost of treating an acre of land disturbed with exotic plants. **(PART NR-6, RePART NR-7 Annual Efficiency Measure)**	$457	$502	$400	No change	$400	$0	$400

(SP) - DOI Strategic Plan goal, **(PART)** - OMB PART Measure (NR-Natural Resource), **(BUR) -** NPS specific goal, NA - not available or an output goal, UN -: unknown or unavailable.

End Outcome Goal 1.3: Resource Protection. Protect cultural and natural heritage resources							
Resource Protection: Protect cultural and natural resources	FY 2003 Actual	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Enacted	FY 2005 Revised Plan	FY 2006 plan	Change in Performance 2005 Plan to 2006	Long-term Target (2008)
END OUTCOME MEASURES							
Cultural resources: Percent of cultural properties on DOI inventory in good condition **(SP, BUR Ia5A)**	Not measured	47.3% (26,456 of 55,876)	47.5% (24,682 of 51,945 cultural properties)	47.5% 26,541 of 55,876 cultural properties (85 in FY05)	47.7% 26,653 of 55,876 cultural properties (112 in FY06)	112 properties (0.4%)	48.3% 26,988 of 56,876 cultural properties (168 in FY08)
Cultural resources: Percent of collections in DOI inventory in good condition **(SP, BUR Ia6A)**	44.9% (140 of 312)	50.6% (160 of 316)	58.1% (182 of 313)	53.5% (168 of 315) 8 in FY05 (2.5%)	57.5% (181 of 315) 13 in FY06 (4.1%)	13 (7.7%)	66% (208 of 315) 14 in FY06 (4.4%)
Natural heritage resources: Percent of paleontologic localities in DOI inventory in good condition **(SP, BUR Ia9)**	22% (1,108 of 5,149)	23% (1,202 of 5,149)	30% (1,544 of 5,149)	37% (1,201 of 3,248) -1 in FY05 Baseline revised	38% (1,234 of 3,248) 33 in FY06	33 (2.75%)	40% (1,299 of 3,248) 33 in FY08

All dollar amounts in thousands

End Outcome Goal 1.3: Resource Protection. Protect cultural and natural heritage resources							
Resource Protection: **Protect cultural and natural resources**	FY 2003 Actual	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Enacted	FY 2005 Revised Plan	FY 2006 plan	Change in Performance 2005 Plan to 2006	Long-term Target (2008)
Natural heritage resources: Percent of Special Management Areas meeting their heritage resource objectives under the authorizing legislation **(SP, BUR Ib4A and B)**	UNK	No data	Develop targets	No target	TBD in FY05	NA	TBD in FY 05
Percent of historic structures on the current List of Classified Structures in good condition **(BUR Ia5, PART CR-1)** Note: this goal target is based on the ratio at the "end" of the reporting fiscal year. The baseline is not static.	44.3% (11,753 of 26,859)	45.5% (12,102 of 26,585)	45.5% (0.0% in FY05, including new sites)	No change	46% (0.5% in FY06)	0.5% (including new sites)	47% (0.5% in FY08)
NPS Museum Collections: Percent of preservation and protection standards met for park museum collections **(BUR Ia6, PART CR-2)** Note: this goal target is based on the ratio at the "end" of the reporting fiscal year. The baseline is not static.	69.5% (53,471 of 76,957)	70.7% (53,947 of 76,319)	71.9% (1.2% in FY05)	No change	73.1% (1.2% in FY06)	1.2% (including new sites)	75.5% (1.2% in FY08)
Percent of the cultural landscapes on the current Cultural Landscapes Inventory in good condition. **(BUR Ia7, PART CR-4)** Note: this goal target is based on the ratio at the "end" of the reporting fiscal year. The baseline is not static. *See footnote at end of this section.	30.4% (45 of 148) Previously reported as 31.7% (174 of 549)*	33.3% (60 of 180)	32.5%	31.5% 0.5% in FY05	32% (0.5% in FY06)	0.5% (including new sites)	33% (0.5% in FY08)
Percent of the recorded archeological sites with condition assessments are in good condition **(BUR Ia8, PART CR-3)** Note: this goal target is based on the ratio at the "end" of the reporting fiscal year. The baseline is not static.	47.8% (11,891 of 24,895)	49.4% (14,301 of 29,111	50% 0.6% in FY05	No change	51% (1% in FY06)	1% (including new sites)	53% (1% in FY08)
Intermediate Outcome: Increase knowledge base of cultural and natural heritage resources managed or influenced by DOI **Intermediate Outcome Measures (Key and Non-Key) and PART Outcome Measures**							
Percent increase in NPS Archeological sites inventoried and evaluated **(BUR Ib2A)** *****for FY 2004, Baseline updated to FY 2003	19.8% (from FY99 baseline of 48,188 to 57,752 sites)	5.37% (from 57,752 to 60,855) 3,103 added	8.6% (from FY 01 baseline of 55,733 to 60,500)	7.4% (from 57,762 to 62,000) 1,145 in FY05 (1.88%)	10% (from FY03 baseline of 57,752 to 63,500 sites) 1,500 in FY06 (2.42%)	1,500 added (24.2%)	14.3% (from FY03 baseline of 57,752 to 66,000 sites) 1,000 in FY08 (1.54%)
Percent increase of cultural landscapes on the Cultural Landscapes Inventory that have complete, accurate and reliable information (from FY03 baseline of 232) **(BUR Ib2B)** ***** Baseline (148) updated in FY 04 based on evaluation of information in database *See footnote at end of this section.	69.3% (from FY99 baseline of 137 to 232)	21.6% (from *148 to 180)	24.1% (From FY 2003 baseline of 232 to 288)	54.1% (from 148 to 228) 48 in FY05 (26.7%)	73% (from 148 to 256) 28 in FY06 (12.3%)	28 added (12.3%)	110.8% (from 148 to 312) 28 in FY08 (9.8%)
Percent of the historic structures on the FY 2003 List of Classified Structures that have complete, accurate and reliable information (from FY03 baseline of 26,501). **(BUR Ib2C)** **See footnote at end of this section.	23.1% Previously reported as 18.4% (4,456 of 24,225 – FY99 baseline)	34.5% (9,155 of 26,531)	50% (13,251 of 26,501)	50% (13,266 of 26,531) 4,111 in FY05 (15.5%)	66.6% (17,670 of 26,531) 4,404 in FY06 (16.6%)	4,404 (33%)	100% (26,531 of 26,531) 4,431 in FY08 (20%)
Percent of the historic and prehistoric structures that have complete, accurate and reliable information. (structures on the current List of Classified Structures) **(PART CR-5)**	23.1%	34.5%	50% (13,251 of 26,501)	50%	66.6%	16.6% (33%)	100% (20%)
Percent increase in NPS museum objects cataloged **(BUR Ib2D)** *****Baseline reset for FY 2004	31% (from FY99 baseline of 37.3m to 49 million)	20.5% (FY01 baseline* of 42.4m to 51.1m)	25.2% (FY01 baseline of 42.4m to 53.1m)	27.4% (from 42.4 to 54.0 million) 0.9 million in FY05	32.3% (from 42.4 million to 56.1 million) 2.1 million in FY06	4.8% (increase by 2.1 million cataloged) (3.9%)	42% (from 42.4m to 60.2m) 2.1 million in FY08 (3.6%)
Percent of museum objects catalogued and submitted to the National Catalog (**PART CR-6**)	47.5%	47.8% Planned	Not in plan	48.1% (0.3% in FY05)	48.4% (0.3% in FY06)	0.3% (0.6%)	48.9% (0.2% in FY08)

All dollar amounts in thousands

End Outcome Goal 1.3: Resource Protection. Protect cultural and natural heritage resources							
Resource Protection: Protect cultural and natural resources	FY 2003 Actual	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Enacted	FY 2005 Revised Plan	FY 2006 plan	Change in Performance 2005 Plan to 2006	Long-term Target (2008)
Cost to catalog a museum object (**PART CR-7**)	$0.97	$0.95 Planned	Not in plan	$0.95	$0.95	0	Underde-velopment
Park Ethnographic Resources: Percent increase in NPS Ethnographic resources inventoried **(BUR Ib2E)** *Baseline reset for FY 2004 at 929	205% (from FY99 baseline of 400 to 1,222)	45.5% (from 929 to 1,352)	66% (from FY01 baseline of 929 to 1,542)	62.8% (from FY01 baseline of 929 to 1,512) 160 in FY05 (11.8%)	80.0% (from FY01 baseline of 929 to 1,672) 160 in FY06 (10.8%)	160 added (10.6%)	114.4% (from FY01 baseline of 929 to 1,992) 160 in FY06 (8.7%)
Park Historical Research: Percent increases of parks that have historical research (an approved Historic Resource Study and an approved Administrative History) that is current and completed to professional standards as of 1985. **(BUR Ib2F)**	11% (42 of 384)	10.9% (42 of 384)	14% (54 of 384) 12 in FY05 (28.6%)	No change	15.6% (60 of 384) 6 in FY06 (11%)	6 added (11%)	19% (72 of 384) 6 in FY08 (9%)
Intermediate Outcome: Manage special management areas for natural heritage resource objectives **Intermediate Outcome Measures (Key and Non-Key) and PART Outcome Measures**							
Wilderness areas: Percent of acres of designated wilderness achieving wilderness character objectives as specified by statute **(SP, BUR Ia10)**	UNK	No data	Establish targets	No change	TBD	NA	TBD in FY 2005
Wilderness Resources: Percent of the 75 park units with wilderness/backcountry resources that have approved plans that address the management of those resources **(BUR Ib5)**	UNK	20% (15 of 75)	25% (19 of 75)	20% (15 of 75)	25% (19 of 75) 4 in FY06 (5.3%)	4 in FY06 (26.7%)	40% (30 of 75) 6 in FY06 (8%)
Intermediate Outcome: Reduce degradation and protect cultural and natural heritage resources. **Intermediate Outcome Measures (Key and Non-Key) and PART Outcome Measures**							
Facilities Condition: Facilities (heritage resources) are in fair to good condition as measured by Facilities Condition Index **(SP,BUR IVa11A)**	NA	0.21	TBD – in FY 04 from MRPS	0.21 From FMSS	0.21	0	0.21
Condition of all NPS historic buildings as measured by a Facility Condition Index. **(PART CR-8)**	NA	0.21	Not in Plan	0.21	0.21	0	0.21

(SP) - DOI Strategic Plan goal, **(PART)** - OMB PART Measure (HP – National Historic Preservation Program), **(BUR)** - NPS specific goal, TBD - to be determined (see above), NA - not available or an output goal, UNK - unknown or unavailable.
*Based on concerns about data completeness, in FY 2004 the cultural landscapes database was audited and cultural landscapes reported include only those determined eligible for the National Register and those managed as cultural landscapes because of responsibilities established by legislation or decisions made through the park planning process. The FY 2003 numbers were recalculated based on those same requirements. The baseline number of cultural landscapes went from 547 down to 148.
**During FY 2004, the baseline for this goal was adjusted to the total number of structures on the FY 2003 LCS consistent with the new long-term cycle of FY 2004-2008. Data reported at the end of FY 2003 reflected the then existing baseline of the total number of structures on the FY 1999 LCS.

RECREATION GOALS – Provide Recreation for America

End Outcome Goal 3.1: Provide Recreation for America. Provide for a quality recreation experience, including access and enjoyment of natural and cultural resources on DOI managed or partnered lands and waters							
Recreation goals: Provide for recreation	FY 2003 Actual	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Enacted	FY 2005 Revised Plan	FY 2006 plan	Change in Performance 2005 Plan to 2006	Long-term Target (2008)
Intermediate Outcome: Improve capacities to provide access for recreation where appropriate **Intermediate Outcome Measures (Key and Non-Key) and PART Outcome Measures)**							
Recreational opportunities: Number of acres / river and shoreline miles made available for recreation through management actions **(SP, BUR IIa6, IIa7)**	Not in Plan	Parks: 77.7 million Parks: Not in plan	Parks: 80 million Parks: Not in plan	Parks: 77.8 million Parks: 136,400 miles	Parks: 77.8 million Parks: 136,480 miles	0 acres Added Parks: 80 river miles added	Parks: 77.8 million Parks: 136,760 miles

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